

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LAST CAMPAIGN DAY ENDS WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED SPEECHES

Two Candidates to Tour All  
Wards of the City and a  
Brilliant Array of Oratory  
Is Promised.

### ESTIMATES OF VOTE

Closing Hearings and De-  
cisions Today on Illegal  
Registration Cases Before  
Commissioners.

Four noon rallies, three in behalf of  
ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and one  
in the interests of James J. Storrow,  
started the last lap of the municipal  
campaign, which has now been in  
progress for more than 10 weeks, with  
active campaigning by all of the candi-  
dates during the past four weeks.

Enthusiasm for the candidacy of James  
J. Storrow for mayor of Boston reigned  
at its height today at Tremont Temple.  
Cheers frequently broke out in different  
parts of the hall in the interest of the  
cause represented. Many were presented  
with a white flag which bore the word  
"Storrow" in blue in the center and they  
were often in evidence. Men filled to  
overflowing the lower floor and the second  
balcony; the women were admitted to the  
first balcony.

In order to accommodate those who  
could not gain admittance to Converse  
hall, an overflow meeting was provided  
in Loring hall.

Congressman Andrew J. Peters pre-  
sided, and his remarks were repeatedly  
interspersed with applause. He stated  
that the importance of the election to-  
morrow cannot be overestimated, and  
the deep significance of its result cannot  
be doubted. The privileges of democracy  
bring with them duties as well, he said,  
and in the forgetfulness of these duties  
lies the real menace to our institutions.

Victory for Mr. Storrow, he said, means  
a victory for the happiness and welfare  
of the people of Boston, a victory for the  
demand for better city government, a  
victory for progress.

The first speaker was Guy A. Ham.  
He stated that the people had to decide  
on election day whether they desired a  
political gymnast, an acrobat, in the  
mayor's chair or a man of ability and  
character, such as is James J. Storrow.

The speaker characterized the defenses of  
Candidate Fitzgerald as similar to those  
of a general contractor who should seek  
to defend himself as to a faulty building  
by saying that his subordinates were to  
blame, an excuse which no business  
would accept.

During the speech of Mr. Ham, ex-  
Governor Curtis Guild and Congressman  
John A. Kelley arrived, followed shortly  
by Candidate Storrow, all of whom were  
loudly cheered.

Col. J. Payson Bradley was then in-  
troduced. He said that the crisis which  
the public faced in 1861 was no greater  
for the country than that for the city  
which it faces on Tuesday. "Tomor-  
row," he said, "we march to wipe off  
from our fair city everything that would  
detract from her past renown or injure  
her progress for the future."

The next speaker was Lieut.-Gov.  
Louis A. Frothingham. "There is no  
question of politics before the people of  
Boston today, it is a question of de-  
cency," he said. The question for the  
people to decide, he added, was whether  
they were to have a mayor of whom  
they would be ashamed or one of whom  
they could be proud.

Congressman John A. Kelley asserted  
that the election of Mr. Storrow was as-  
sured. He said that the record which  
John F. Fitzgerald was distributing  
which spoke of indorsements of him by  
Justice Moody and the late Senator  
George F. Hoar did not concern the  
people of Boston as much as the record  
he made while in city hall.

"Here he is, our next mayor," said the  
chairman, and then three cheers led by  
ex-Governor Guild followed, and from  
other parts of the hall, including even  
the second balcony, others arose and  
called for cheers which were heartily  
given. The candidate then addressed the  
meeting.

Mr. Storrow said: "We have had a  
hard fight, we have fought in the  
open, we have wished to deceive no  
man, we have been arousing our citi-  
zens to see things as they are and to  
do their duty, and we are going to win."

"As your standard bearer I believe I  
have done my level best."

"Now it is for you, every one of you,  
to go to the polls tomorrow and before  
10 o'clock in the morning make our vic-  
tory so decisive that our beloved city  
will not again be threatened by a com-  
bination of such men and methods, at  
least in our day and generation."

"I now leave the business in your  
hands."

"I know you are going to attend to  
it."

Ex-Governor Guild was the next one to  
address the audience. Two strong rea-  
sons, he said, among others, led him to  
support Mr. Storrow, one being that he  
believed Mr. Storrow would give the city  
a good administration, and the other that  
John F. Fitzgerald had given the city a

## MONITORIALS

By  
Nixon Waterman

### AN ELECTION "TIP."

Who'll be winner tomorrow?  
Fitzgerald or Storrow?  
Will Hibbard get in? Or  
Will Taylor be winner?  
Hush-h-h! Take this from me:  
The whole outlook denotes  
That the winner is he  
Who shall get the most votes.

Those who are disposed to criticize  
Nicaragua's attitude toward the United  
States should pause and think how much  
different it might be if conditions were  
reversed and we had the 400,000 inhabi-  
tants and she had the 90,000,000.

### TO THE INSURGENTS.

The President, he says, says he:  
"You naughty boys must all skidoo.  
Because, since you won't play with me,  
They say I cannot play with you."

Although ever a lively, prosperous city,  
it is probable that everything will be  
looking up in Los Angeles even more  
than usual this week when two score of  
air craft will be circumnavigating its  
skies.

### YOUR SUCCESSOR.

Go to work and do your finest,  
Cool of head and warm of heart;  
And whatever fortune meets you,  
Like a man perform your part.  
And remember when you're failing  
Your best interests to advance,  
There's a man around the corner  
Just a-waiting for a chance.

It is reported that the newspapers of  
Ecuador are incensed at the note sent by  
United States Minister Fox threatening  
to quarantine the Canal Zone against  
Guayaquil and declare that the time has  
come for the South American republics  
to close their doors against American  
immigration and interests. And they are  
willing that the first door to be closed  
shall be the Ecuadorian.

### POETS AND PULLETS.

"Alas!" the poet sighs, "that men  
Should toward my verses feel averse;  
My lays aren't wanted, while the hen  
Gets several cents apiece for hers."

Customer—I wish to get a stove lifter.  
Dealer—Yes, ma'am. What size?  
Customer—Well, he must be big and  
strong enough to move my kitchen  
range.

### BRIEF STATEMENTS.

Says Oklahoma: "I'm resigned  
To what the world may say,  
For if you'll visit me 'till find  
That I am all O.K."

Says Maine: "My emblem, fair and pure  
Depicts the brave pine tree,  
And once you know me I am sure  
That you'll think well of me."

Says Mississippi: "States may boast  
Of their good points, but this  
I know, I'm sure I own the most  
Fair charms you cannot miss."

Now that the Standard Oil Company  
declares that it has no financial interest  
whatsoever in any New York dairy con-  
cern, some facetious paragrapher will no  
doubt feel called upon to remark that  
even a powerful trust cannot perform the  
impossible and successfully mix oil and  
—but there, we won't spoil the para-  
grapher's prospective item.

### HAVE YOU NOTICED IT?

That the seasons are all of one length,  
It is plain,  
For the one who examines them sees  
That winter, spring, summer and autumn  
contain  
Exactly six letters apiece.

It is a pretty strong temperance tract  
expressed in a few words which a Michi-  
gan man makes on tendering the resig-  
nation of his commission as a justice of  
the peace. He puts it in this graphic  
form: "County prohibition, no intoxica-  
tion, no vagrants, no disorderlies, no  
business to make the office further neces-  
sary." It is evident that there is no  
"jug"ging with the prohibition law in  
his town.

### LONGFELLOW'S LIMITATIONS.

All his verse is so clever;  
There's none that is sweeter,  
But could Long-fellow ever  
Write songs in short meter?

American bankers are said to be will-  
ing to put \$200,000,000 into Manchurian  
railroads if they can be assured of the  
open door policy. But while they would  
have everything else smooth and quiet  
they insist that the door must be a jar.

### EXPERIENCE.

Jinks—A man can learn a good deal  
from just a little baby, can't he?  
Blinks—Yes, indeed! Mine soon taught  
me not to wake it up just to show some-  
body how it could laugh.

Perhaps the prominent New York so-  
ciety woman who says large feet are an  
evidence of large brain power, merely  
means to affirm that they are obvious  
signs of a broad understanding.

### A CHECKERED CAREER.

With ups and downs the world is rife,  
This truth by all must be confessed,  
But of the many lots in life  
The baggage-man's the checkeredest.

## The Candidates

A LITTLE GALLERY OF SNAPSHOTS  
No. 19.



A. S. PARKER WEEKS.

Fitzgerald-Lomasney candidate for place  
in city council; a Republican in  
national politics.

## BALLINGER-PINCHOT PROBE RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN SENATE

Reported by Chairman Nelson  
of Public Lands Committee  
It Aroused Practically No  
Opposition.

### OPENS CLEAR ROAD

WASHINGTON—Senator Knute Nel-  
son, chairman of the public lands com-  
mittee, reported to the Senate this after-  
noon the resolution for the investigation  
of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. It  
provides for election by the House mem-  
bers of the committee to represent that  
body in the investigation. This is in  
accordance with the action of the House  
last week in taking the power of ap-  
pointment of the committee from the  
speaker. Later, the Senate adopted the  
resolution.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

## JAMAICA'S HOTEL WILL BE REBUILT

Ainslie & Grabow of Boston  
Expect to Have the New  
Structure Ready, in Place  
of the Titchfield, by Feb. 2.

Active preparations for the restoration  
of the Hotel Titchfield, which was de-  
stroyed by other buildings in the re-  
cent fire at Port Antonio, Jam., are being  
made by its proprietors, the Ainslie &  
Grabow Company of 673 Boylston street,  
Boston, and it is expected that by Feb.  
2 at the latest, a new hotel, more impos-  
ing and palatial in its construction, will  
be erected on the site of the old build-  
ing.

Every care has been taken to provide  
for the comfort of the employees who  
were rendered homeless, and in several  
instances the proprietors have already  
obtained positions for their help.

One of the women employees who to-  
day returned to Boston from Port An-  
tonio on board a steamer of the United  
Fruit Company, and who was an eye-  
witness of the fire, says that Mr. Grab-  
ow of the firm did everything in his  
power to provide for the employees'  
comfort and welfare.

Of the staff employed at the hotel  
about 20 left to return to their homes  
in different parts of the country, while  
many others were retained at the cot-  
tages which were placed at their dis-  
posal.

## ROUSSEAU AVER CLAIMANT IS KIN

The cross-examination of Edward  
Rousseau by Attorney Sheldon of counsel  
for the claimant, "Daniel Blake Russell,"  
was continued in the probate court be-  
fore Judge Lawton this morning.

The witness was positive that the  
claimant is his brother, James Rousseau.  
William Rousseau was the next wit-  
ness. He stated that the claimant had  
visited him at his home in New York  
state in 1894 and had told him that he  
had been traveling through the West.  
He identified the claimant as his brother,  
James Rousseau.

The two brothers differed materially  
as to their brother's height when he left  
home. Edward Rousseau estimated it  
at 5 feet 10 inches, and William at 5 feet  
7 or 8 inches.

## MAYOR OF NEWTON TAKES OATH TODAY BEFORE ALDERMEN

Charles E. Hatfield Assumes  
Office as Elective Body Re-  
linquishes Power and De-  
livers Inaugural Address.

### BOARD IS SWORN IN

Charles E. Hatfield was formally in-  
ducted into office as mayor of Newton  
this afternoon at the Newton city hall.  
The exercises took place in the alder-  
manic chamber, where the old board held  
its final meeting and the new board or-  
ganized.

A committee of the aldermen was  
chosen and waited upon Mayor Hutchin-  
son and Mayor-elect Hatfield, who were  
escorted to the aldermanic chamber.

Mayor Hatfield was escorted by City  
Messenger Joseph Wellington, who has  
acted in a similar capacity for every  
mayor the city has ever had. Prayer  
was offered by the Rev. Julian Jaynes of  
the West Newton Unitarian church.

The oath of office was administered to  
Mayor Hatfield by Judge John Kennedy  
of the Newton police court.

Mayor Hatfield in turn administered  
the oath to the aldermen and members of  
the school committee. Matt B. Jones  
was elected president of the aldermen for  
1910, and William Doherty vice-presi-  
dent. The city clerk, city treasurer and  
clerk of committees were re-elected.

That "the city of Newton receives  
more for the money spent and the citi-  
zens more for their money paid in taxes  
than the people of any other city of the  
commonwealth," was the declaration of  
the new mayor upon being inducted. "The  
standard required in all departments is  
high and the efficiency maintained is se-  
cond to none in the commonwealth, mak-  
ing Newton one of the finest communi-  
ties in this state."

Speaking of the city government, the  
mayor recommended that he be author-  
ized to petition for legislation reducing  
the number of school board members  
from 14 to 7, and for the right to re-  
move, without the approval of the board  
aldermen, officers and heads of depart-  
ments appointed by the mayor. Among  
improvements advocated were additional  
play grounds, the enrolment of more per-  
manent men in the fire department, the  
organizing of a board of survey, the erec-  
tion of a new fire station and the sup-  
pression of injurious insects.

## FISH COMMISSION SUBMITS REPORT

The Massachusetts board of fish and  
game commissioners, in their annual re-  
port to the Legislature submitted today,  
makes the following recommendations:

That a biological investigation and re-  
port be made upon the adaptability of  
the public waters of the state for rear-  
ing food fishes and that an appropriation  
not exceeding \$2000 a year for three  
years be appropriated for this purpose;  
that the laws relative to deer should  
be amended so as to permit a short  
open season under suitable restric-  
tions.

That the commission should have au-  
thority to purchase, lease or receive as a  
gift lands to be used as bird reserva-  
tions; that all lobster fishermen, dealers  
and all persons catching or transporting  
lobsters within the commonwealth,  
should be licensed; that all lobsters, or  
parts of lobsters, sold for use in this  
state or for export therefrom must be  
sold and delivered in the shell.

The commission advises the prohibition  
of depositing shavings, garbage, ashes,  
dye stuffs and other waste materials,  
which may directly or indirectly injure  
the economic value of public waters.

## LYNN INCREASES LOAN CAPACITY

LYNN, Mass.—Despite the fact that  
last year's municipal expenses were un-  
usually large, Lynn's borrowing capacity  
this year is greater than for some time.  
Figures prepared by the assessors show  
that the city council has \$833,936.92 to  
appropriate within the \$12 limit. This is  
upon the basis of the average valuation  
of 1907, 1908 and 1909.

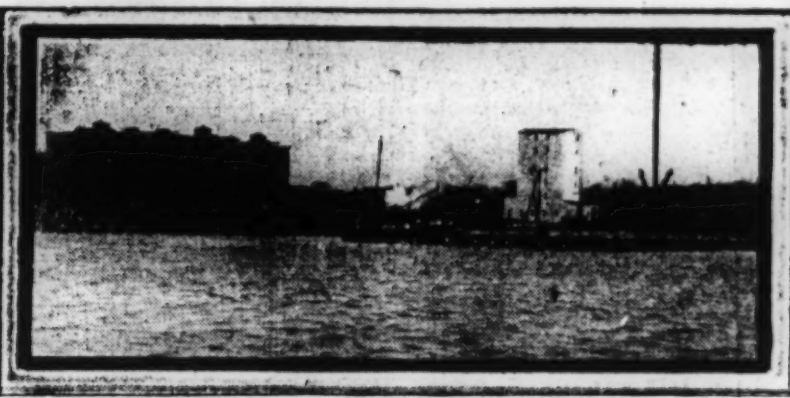
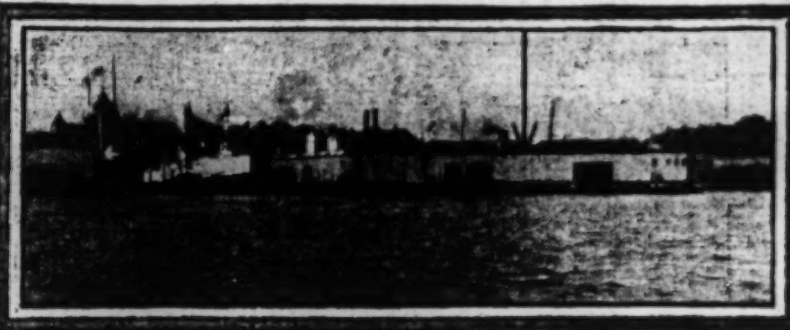
The borrowing capacity of the city will  
be \$1,084,747.92, or 2.5 per cent of the  
average assessed valuation, a showing  
that has been the source of much gratifi-  
cation to Mayor James E. Rich. The first  
municipal bond issue of \$80,000 for a  
new school building in the Ocean and  
Lewis street sections of the city.

## POULTRY SHOW READY TO OPEN

Preparations are practically complete  
for the opening of the Boston poultry,  
pigeon and pet stock show on Tuesday,  
Jan. 11.

The number of entries this year is  
larger than in any previous year. The  
poultry classes number 4000 entries, the  
pigeons 2000 entries, 500 hantams, 50 Ja-  
pese silkie, 100 turkeys and innumerable  
curious exhibits of pet stock, including  
prairie dogs, fox squirrels, song birds of  
curious and beautiful plumage, wild  
ducks, geese and teal.

## Senate Report Today Discusses Proposed New East Boston Tube



SITE OF THE PROJECTED TUNNEL.

Upper cut shows Boston side of harbor with arrow pointing to city end of sub-  
way; the lower is a view of the East Boston shore with arrow  
showing terminal at that end.

## SESSION BEGINS FOR BRICKLAYERS

International Union Convenes  
Biennial Meeting in Faneuil  
Hall With 800 Delegates  
Participating.

The Bricklayers and Masons Interna-  
tional Union opened its biennial conven-  
tion at Faneuil hall this morning with  
prayer by Bishop Lawrence of the Epis-  
copal church. Professor Ripley of the  
department of economics of Harvard Uni-  
versity, Bernard J. Rothwell, acting pres-  
ident of the Boston Chamber of Com-  
merce, made short addresses of welcome.  
There are more than 800 delegates  
representing every part of the United  
States and Canada who will deliberate  
upon the laws and policies of the  
organization. The sessions are to last  
two weeks.

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham,  
Mayor Hibbard, Bishop Lawrence, the  
Rev. Maurice J. O'Connor, Prof. William  
Z. Ripley of the department of economics  
of Harvard University, Acting President  
Bernard J. Rothwell of the Boston  
Chamber of Commerce, and President  
Jeremiah Harrington of Boston Bricklay-  
ers Union 3 extend the official welcomes  
to the city and state and William J.  
Bowen of New York, the international  
president, responds.

This is expected to be the largest labor  
convention held in Boston this year, and  
its decisions will be of more importance  
than those of any previous deliberations  
of the organization. The important  
questions of referendum election of  
officers, establishment of a national  
benefit system for members' families, and  
a home for retired members will be  
considered.

### WILL TEST RHODE ISLAND COAL.

The Rhode Island Coal Company has  
recently shipped a carload of coal to the  
Fall River gas works and one to Minne-  
apolis, for trial, and will also, as soon  
as possible, make shipment to the New  
England Gas & Coke Company at Ever-  
ett, for the same purpose.

## Y. W. C. A. CANVASS DUE IN CAMBRIDGE

Campaign for Hundred Thou-  
sand Dollar Building Will  
Be Started at Banquet To-  
night.

The Cambridge Young Women's  
Christian Association's campaign for  
\$100,000 to pay for a new building will  
be opened tonight at 6:15 o'clock at a  
banquet in the gymnasium at 7 Temple  
street.

Those in charge of the campaign be-  
lieve that two weeks work will raise  
the money needed. A committee of 100  
well known Cambridge people will have  
charge of the building fund subscription.  
The young women's committee is led by  
Miss Mary A. Winslow as chairman.

The new building will be erected on  
Temple street and will be in front of  
the gymnasium and in connection with  
it. Besides many comfortable dormitory  
rooms there will be a dining room, rest  
room, library, class rooms, social and  
recreation rooms.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Arthur L.  
Evans, chairman of the committee which  
is collecting \$12,000 in this town for  
the Y. M. C. A., is confident the work  
will be completed by tonight.

The result of the first day of the cam-  
paign Saturday was \$3745.

## CONTESTS HEARD BY HOUSE TODAY

The House committee of elections gave  
a hearing today in the two contested  
election cases presented to the House for  
adjudication. It was decided to give  
another hearing at 10:30 a. m. Wednes-  
day for the purpose of canvassing the  
work of the registrars in transferring  
the vote from the tally-sheet to the ta-  
bulation in the case of former Represen-  
tative Charles E. Bennett of Malden. In  
the Bristol district, which includes wards  
1 and 2 of the city of Fall River and the  
town of Westport, the contestant is Fred  
Moore of Fall River, a member of last  
year's House, and the sitting member is  
William Booth, also of Fall River.

## JOINT COMMISSION'S REPORT FAVORS NEW SOUTH STATION TUBE

Urge Tunnel to Connect Cam-  
bridge, Tremont and Wash-  
ington Street Lines and the  
South Terminal.

### SENATE GETS PAPER

Conclusions of Combined Or-  
ganization Favor Legisla-  
tion on the Boston Elevated  
Holding Bill.

The Massachusetts railroad commission  
and the Boston transit commission, sit-  
ting jointly by order of the Legislature,  
this afternoon submitted a long report  
dealing with a large number of local  
transportation problems.

The document advocates the construc-  
tion of a new tunnel from the Park street  
station, connecting the Cambridge and  
Tremont street subways and the Wash-  
ington street tunnel with the South sta-  
tion.

The "Elevated Holding bill," which  
would authorize the Boston Elevated  
Railway Company to acquire, hold and  
operate the street railway lines with  
which it connects, is favored. It ad-  
vises against legislation giving the West  
End Street Railway Company stockhold-  
ers better terms in the consolidation  
with the Boston Elevated.

It says that there is no justification  
for the construction of a tunnel to South  
Boston.

It is unconstitutional, it says, to require  
the Boston Elevated to tear down the  
elevated structure in Washington street,  
basing the finding on an opinion from the  
attorney-general. It reports against the  
proposed Charlestown tunnel, and also  
against a tunnel to Chelsea, but it says  
the Boston Elevated and the Boston &  
Northern should come to an agreement  
enabling the Boston & Northern cars  
from Chelsea to go through the East  
Boston tunnel.

It advises against the construction of  
a new station in Castle street; against  
the proposed subway under Dorchester  
avenue to Milton Lower Mills, and argues  
against the reopening of the Atlantic  
avenue elevated loop and against the  
return of the elevated trains to the Trem-  
ont street subway.

The Massachusetts railroad commission  
and the Boston transit commission, sit-  
ting jointly, have reported to the state  
Senate concerning investigations made as  
to the advisability of constructing addi-  
tional subways, tunnels and elevated  
structures in the city of Boston.

House bill 1288, accompanying a peti-  
tion of Charles A. Ufford and others, re-  
quires the Boston transit commission to  
build a railway and railroad station at  
Castle street on the Washington street  
tunnel route, and provides that the train  
service around the loop through the  
Tremont street subway be restored, the  
trains making a stop at Castle street at  
the discretion of the railroad commis-  
sioners.

The joint board does not feel justified  
in recommending the establishment of a  
steam railroad station at Castle street.  
The question of the restoration of the  
loop trains in the subway is further dis-  
cussed in connection with the following  
bills: House bill No. 1247, accompany-  
ing petition of Thomas H. Dowd and  
others; House bill No. 1028, accompany-  
ing petition of Harry H. Ham; and House  
bill No. 653, accompanying petition of  
(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

## The People Must Judge and Decide

**D**URING the progress of the present Boston municipal campaign there have been many charges  
against the civic acts and records of the various candidates made in the columns of the press  
and by speakers at political rallies, but The Monitor has maintained an impartial position and  
has tried to give each of the candidates fair treatment, that the voters themselves might judge  
and decide at the polls tomorrow.

It is the duty of every qualified voter to go to the polls and by ballot register his decision.  
Every citizen should give this decision only after he has carefully scrutinized the official and private  
life of each candidate. A candidate must be taken more or less upon faith, but if his public and  
private life is good there is a large element of certainty that his incumbency in office would prove  
favorable to the best interests of his city.

The result of the present mayoralty campaign means more to the citizens of Boston than  
any other for a long period because the precedent established during the initial years of the new char-  
ters means much to the future prosperity of the city.

Here are the campaign charges in the concrete:

**JAMES J. STORROW** alleges that ex-Mayor Fitzgerald betrayed the voters of Boston by gift  
contracts, by the appointment of incompetent men as heads of departments and by wasting nearly  
\$2,000,000 of city funds.

**JOHN F. FITZGERALD** alleges he has been persecuted by the finance commission, that his  
was an honest administration and that because of the great money interests back of Mr. Storrow,  
that gentleman is unfit to occupy the mayor's chair.

**MAYOR GEORGE A. HIBBARD** alleges that he is the logical reform candidate, that his has  
been an honest administration and that he is entitled to consideration at the hands of the voters.

**NATHANIEL H. TAYLOR** alleges that he is the one candidate capable of administering the  
affairs of the city as they should be administered. He also claims the present tax rate should be  
lowered.



# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## ITALIANS TO BUILD LARGE BALLOON SHED NEAR VERONA

Will House Two Dirigible Military Balloons—Germans Decide Not to Purchase Zeppelin III.—Clement-Bayard Airship Trip Postponed Until After Election.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—It is reported from Rome that a contract has been signed for the construction of a balloon shed at a cost of \$100,000 near Verona. The building is designed to house two dirigible military balloons similar to the one already in use in Italy.

It is said that the German military authorities have decided not to purchase the "Zeppelin III." This report has caused considerable surprise and regret to the Zeppelin Airship Company. The reason for this decision is said to be the number of improvements that have been made in the design and construction of airships since the Zeppelin III. was built, owing to which that air vessel is now more or less obsolete. Perhaps the most important of these improvements is the use of the new "electron" metal for the framework, and which has been employed in the construction of the Zeppelin IV. with the most satisfactory results.

### AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON.**  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL.—Vaudeville.  
ROCKFORD.—Bright Eyes.  
CASTLE SQUARE.—1910.  
COLONIAL.—The Silver Star.  
GOLDB.—Duckwater's Minstrels.  
HOLLIS STREET.—The Constant George.  
MATTINEE, Miss Ruth St. Denis.  
KEITH'S.—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC.—The Man From Home.  
PARK.—The Man From Home.  
TREMONT.—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

**Boston Opera House.**  
Metropolitan Opera Company.  
MONDAY, 7:30 p. m.—"Tristan and Isolde."  
TUESDAY, 7:30 p. m.—"Lohengrin."  
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Lohengrin."  
THURSDAY, 8 p. m.—"Parsifal."  
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Parsifal."  
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Parsifal."  
SUNDAY, 2:30 p. m.—"Hansel and Gretel" and "Parsifal."

**Boston Concerts.**  
MONDAY, 3 p. m.—Steinert hall, violin recital, Mrs. Gisela Weber.  
TUESDAY, The Tuller, 11 a. m.—Paganini, by John Colby, Abbott.  
TUESDAY, 8:15 p. m.—Steinert hall, lecture recital, Siegfried Wagner and His Work, Henry J. Gideon, assisted by Harrison Bennett, bass.  
BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL, 8 p. m.—Municipal concert, soloists, Milton Bowdoin, bass, and Barthold Silbermann, violinist.  
WEDNESDAY, 3 p. m.—Steinert hall, lecture recital, "Parsifal" and "Lohengrin" at Bayreuth, Henry L. Gideon, assisted by Harrison Bennett, bass.  
THURSDAY, 8:15 p. m.—Chickering hall, first concert, Flonzaley Quartet.  
FRIDAY, 4 p. m.—Fenway court, second matinee, Kneisel Quartet.  
DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL, 8 p. m.—Municipal concert, soloists, Miss Adelaide Griggs, contralto; Frank H. Eaton, flutist.

**NEW YORK.**  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Rejuvenation of Ant May."  
AMERICAN.—Vaudeville.  
ARTOR.—Seven Days.  
BELASCO.—"Is Matrimony a Failure?"  
BLUET.—The Lottery Man.  
CASINO.—The Chocolate Soldier.  
COLONIAL.—Vaudeville.  
COMEDY.—The Comedy.  
CRITERION.—The Bachelor's Baby.  
DAILY.—The King of Canons.  
EMPIRE.—The Golden Rule.  
GAIETY.—The Fortune Hunter.  
GARRICK.—Your Humble Servant.  
GLOBE.—The Old Town.  
HAMMERSTEIN'S.—Vaudeville.  
HERALD SQUARE.—Old Dutch.  
HIPPODROME.—Spectacles.  
Hudson.—The Next of Kin.  
IRVING PLACE.—Dramas and operettas in German.  
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue.—Vaudeville.  
KNICKERBOCKER.—The Dollar Prince.  
LIBERTY.—The Fires of Fate.  
LYCEUM.—The City.  
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.—Grand Opera.  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—Grand Opera.  
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S.—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.  
NEW AMSTERDAM.—The Barrier.  
NEW THEATRE.—Repetitions and opera.  
NEW YORK.—The Man Who Owns Broadway.  
SAVOY.—The Commanding Officer.  
STUYVESANT.—The Lily.  
WALLACK'S.—A Little Brother of the Rich.  
WEHRS.—The Goddess of Liberty.  
WEST END.—Cameo Kirby.

**CHICAGO.**  
AMERICAN.—Vaudeville.  
AUDITORIUM.—Boston Opera Company, week of Jan. 10.  
Monday evening, "Aida."  
Tuesday evening, "Lakme."  
Wednesday afternoon, "Carmen."  
Wednesday evening, "La Boheme."  
Thursday evening, "Rigoletto."  
Friday evening, "Madame Butterfly."  
Saturday afternoon, "Faust."  
Saturday evening, "Huguenots."  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—"Mme. X."  
CORT.—The Kissed Girl.  
GARRICK.—Havana.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Fourth Estate."  
GREAT NORTHERN.—"Tillie's Nightmare."  
HAYMARKET.—Vaudeville.  
HILTON.—Seven Days.  
LA SALLE.—The Flirting Princess.  
OLYMPIC.—The Fortune Hunter.  
MAJESTIC.—Vaudeville.  
POWERS.—Arsene Lupin.  
PRINCETON.—The Goddess of Liberty.  
STUDEBAKER.—"Alias Jimmy Valentine."  
WINTER.—They Loved a Lassie.

## Westminster Clock Chimes May Be Heard Many Miles in London



"BIG BEN."  
Westminster clock, whose bells may be heard many miles.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—All good Londoners love and set their clocks by "Big Ben," but very few probably know anything of the history of the big clock and bells whose deep tones dominate Westminster and can be heard at a distance of many miles. The following notes are taken from the late Lord Grimthorpe's book, "Clocks, Watches and Bells," in which he fully describes the negotiations which led up to his connection with the work, and the steps taken in its completion, as well as the clock itself. These notes are supplemented by some details most kindly given by Messrs. Dent of the Strand.

As long ago as 1844 parliamentary papers record correspondence regarding the making of a clock for the tower of the Houses of Parliament, and only after a series of somewhat explosive "alarms and excursions" resulting in much waste paper, was Lord Grimthorpe,

in 1851, asked by the then first commissioner of works to act as referee in the matter with the astronomer royal. Lord Grimthorpe was at that time Mr. Edmund Beckett-Denison, a very well known member of the parliamentary bar, but also well known to be a clever and practical clockmaker in his leisure hours.

It appears that the authorities found they had got a rather tough nut to crack, for Mr. Beckett-Denison would never endure interference or contradiction, and had an irritating and constant capacity for being proved to be right, and to know more about any given subject than all his opponents put together. A fact he was at no pains to conceal from them, and many attempts were made—quite uselessly—to get rid of him. The end of all the discussions and recriminations, however, was that Mr. Beckett-Denison designed the clock, and the work was carried out by "old Mr. Dent of the Strand," the original owner of the great clockmaking business still in the Strand.

It is the largest striking, most powerful, and most accurate public clock in the world; the first blow on "Big Ben" at each hour denoting correct time.

The four dials are each 23 feet in diameter, the centers being 180 feet from the ground. The figures are 2 feet long, and the minute spaces 1 foot square.

The minute hands are 14 feet long, and weigh about 2 cwt. each; they are made of copper, and travel a distance equal to 100 miles each year.

The hour hands are 9 feet long and weigh much heavier.

The pendulum is 13 feet long, beating two seconds; the bob of the pendulum weighs 4 cwt.

The weights of the clock weigh nearly two and one-half tons.

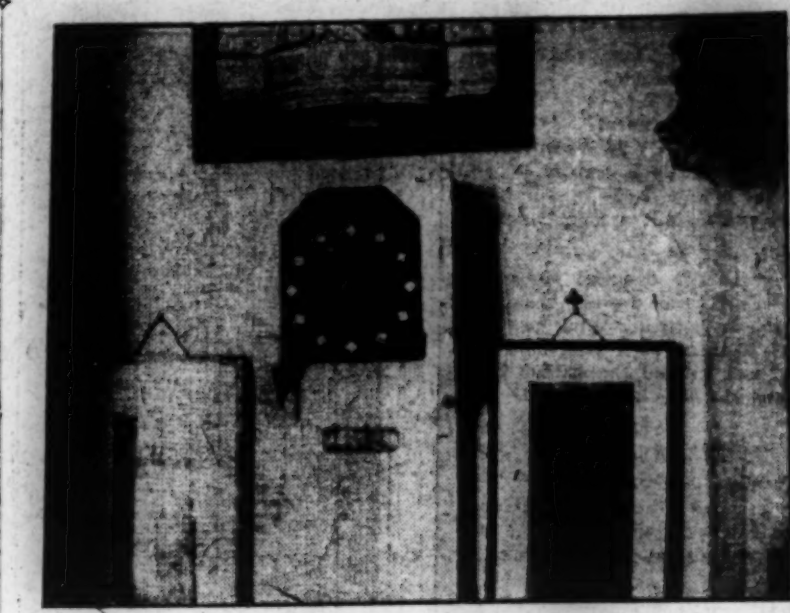
It takes two men five hours, three times a week, to wind it up, and there are 374 steps up to the clock room.

"Big Ben," the bell on which the clock strikes the hours, weighs 13½ tons, and the hammer weighs 4 cwt.

The four quarter bells weigh nearly 8 tons, viz.: 3 tons 18 cwt., 1 ton 13 cwt., 1 ton 6 cwt., and 1 ton 1 cwt. respectively.

Twice a day it telegraphs its time automatically to Greenwich Observatory, which enables its performance to be checked.

"Big Ben" was, with the bells for the quarters, cast from specifications also drawn up by Mr. Beckett-Denison, and in his account of the matter he has some very caustic remarks about a certain official who suggested they should be tuned "with the help of two musical



CLOCK WITHOUT FIGURES.  
Designed by Lord Grimthorpe about 1835.

assistants and a fiddle tuned to the pitch of the Italian opera."

The first effort to cast "Big Ben" resulted in most serious cracking. It was recast, however, but, as a matter of fact, it is cracked to this day, though the defect does not seem to affect the tone, nor does it get any worse.

The clock remains exactly as it was first made in 1854. It went for five years in the factory and was finally placed in its present position in 1860.

The chimes are set to the following words:

"All through this hour, Lord, be my guide,  
And by Thy power no foot shall slide."

This account of the Westminster clock is written to the soothing accompaniment of the "tick-tack" of another quaint old clock designed by Lord Grimthorpe somewhere about the year 1835, when he was a youth of 18 or 19. In a letter describing it he says, "The story of the old clock, opposite which I slept for at least 40 years, is that I got it made from my own design and under my direction at Doncaster, in the days when there were two or three real clockmakers there, sitting at their benches in the street windows. I made the case myself."

The peculiarity of this clock is that the pendulum swings inside the case, and the weight hangs outside, and there are no figures on the face, only diamond-shaped white, dice to mark the hours.

When asked the reason for this departure from custom, Lord Grimthorpe only said, "What do you want figures on a clock for?"

The case and, indeed, the whole design of this clock express very forcibly the stern, stubborn and dogged determination of the designer, although so young at the time. Heavily coated with white paint, the case is as strongly put together as was the maker's determination to stick to his point when he felt that he was right. The dial and hands are sturdy and practical in appearance, and the entire timepiece is made with the utmost care and accuracy, so that the clock is even yet a reliable recorder of the time of day, as well as an attractive and unique ornament.

Knowing the character of the great man, for great he was in his special line, the connection between the putting together of the sturdy little timepieces and the successful accomplishment of such an enormous undertaking as the design of a clock like the world-famous "Big Ben" is obvious. It would seem inevitable that the latter should be the outcome of the former.

Lord Grimthorpe was a direct descendant in the maternal line of Robert Beverly of Virginia, U. S. A., the family coming originally from Beverly in East Yorkshire, and it is at least probable that Beverly in Virginia owes its name to the same origin.

## ENGLAND ADVISES CHINA TO SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION

(Special to The Monitor.)  
PEKING.—On account of the position of de facto protector, in which Great Britain stands to Portugal, Sir John S. Jordan, the British minister here, has advised the Wai-wu Pa, or foreign affairs board, in a friendly and informal manner, to submit the Macao boundary dispute, in which China is engaged with Portugal, to arbitration. The efforts of Gen. Joaquim Jose Machado, the Portuguese commissioner extraordinary, and of the Chinese authorities at a protracted conference in Hongkong to arrive at a satisfactory basis of delimitation of the Portuguese colony culminated recently in failure, and China vigorously repelled the recommendation that the matter be appealed to the Hague tribunal. It was through the good offices of Great Britain that Portugal was able to open pourparlers direct with China for the maintenance of the status quo, and hence it was that Sir John Jordan had "face" to make his recommendation to the Chinese government regarding a resort to The Hague.

Macao is situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton river, and forms, with the two small neighboring islands, Taipa and Coloane, a province. The city of Macao is divided into two parts, one for Chinese, the other for non-Chinese, each having its own administrator. The Portuguese colony, in the course of years, has outgrown the city limits and extended its occupation to the attitude of the Chinese government, which maintains that the only concession of territory ever made to Portugal was that of the town of Macao, and accordingly China demands that the remainder of the territory be relinquished by the Portuguese.

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If you send in the most acceptable photograph for the Boys' and Girls' Page of The Monitor among those received each week. This offer is to its young readers. For the second-best photograph 50 cents will be paid.

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of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

**You Can Earn More Money...**  
by writing a descriptive story of not over 200 words to go with the photograph submitted. In any case put a title on the picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photograph returned.  
Forward to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Falmouth and St. Paul Streets.

## LONDON LETTER

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—According to The Morning Post a report from Bangkok contains an instructive account of the financial progress of Siam, as revealed in the budget statements for the last three years. The report is drawn up by W. J. F. Williamson, the financial adviser to the Siamese government, who shows that whereas the estimates of the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1907-08 anticipated a deficit of over 5,500,000 ticals, the actual deficit was only just over two thirds of a million ticals. Last year the estimates were framed to show a deficit of nearly 2,000,000 ticals. The accounts for the year had not been finally closed when Mr. Williamson drew up his report in September last; but he was able to state for certain that, so far from there being a deficit, the actual receipts and payments for the year would result in a surplus of considerably over 2,000,000 ticals.

For the current financial year, 1909-10, it is estimated that the ordinary revenue will yield 63,000,000 ticals, and the ordinary expenditure amount to 71,000,000 ticals. It is prescribed in the gold standard act which was promulgated last year that the unit of the Siamese monetary system shall have a value equivalent in English money to about 1s. 6½d., or 13 ticals to the pound sterling. In English equivalents, therefore, the new Siamese budget may be said to provide for a small surplus after meeting an expenditure of about £4,840,000. Increases in the revenue returns are anticipated under the head of

orchard tax, forests, poll tax, and capitation taxes, etc., while the only reduction of any importance is under the head of mines, from which a decrease in the revenue is anticipated owing to the fall in the price of tin. As in previous years, provision is made for extraordinary expenditure on railway construction, chargeable to loan account. This year such expenditure is estimated at 5,000,000 ticals. At the end of March last a total of 324 miles of line had been opened up for traffic in the Siamese State Railways system.

**INTERNATIONAL BOUQUETS ON GLADSTONE MEMORIAL.**  
The papers are largely filled with memorial notices of Mr. Gladstone, the centenary of his birth having just occurred. His statue in the Strand is surrounded by a moving ring of people inspecting the masses of flowers which cover all four sides of the tall pedestal. A large quantity of these come from the Eighty Club, a club formed at the time of the famous election in the spring of that year. Besides the flowers sent by the various English political organizations, may be seen those from Finland, Bulgaria, Armenia, and in one particular inscribed, "Colonia Hellenique de la Hollande au grand Philhellene." The flowers are of a most beautiful description, and though it is middle winter they are reminiscent of the decoration of the pediment of the statue of Mr. Gladstone's great opponent, Lord Beaconsfield, which stands almost at the door of Westminster Abbey and which is decorated regularly as every Primrose day comes round in the spring.

### CALGARY TO SELL A BIG BOND ISSUE

CALGARY, Alta.—It is expected that Mayor Jamieson will shortly leave for Ottawa to negotiate the sale of \$1,500,000 of city bonds, and to adjust various matters with the Dominion government. According to the report of the city commissioners, Calgary has made substantial progress in public works and improvements the past year: Sixteen miles of street railway track, between 13 and 14 miles of concrete sidewalks, and 17 miles of street paving of various kinds have been laid.

### ALBERTA VETERANS ORGANIZE.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
CALGARY, Alta.—The Alberta veterans of the South African war, who saw service with the Canadian contingents, have formed an association. One of their first acts will be to raise funds for a suitable monument to be erected to the memory of Alberta veterans.

### CANADA FREIGHT RATE INCREASED

MONTREAL.—Montreal importers have come to the conclusion that they have to deal with a steamship trust. The North Atlantic westbound freight conference, held in London, decided that "slightly higher" rates on ocean freights from Great Britain to Canada should go into force this spring. The rates may be raised again later. This means that Boston will get later on the handling of practically all British exports of a certain kind to the Dominion of Canada.

Freights to Canada from Great Britain are controlled by the North Atlantic westbound freight conference, which includes the Allan line, the Canadian Pacific Atlantic lines, the White Star, Dominion, Donaldson, Manchester, Thomson and Elder Dempster and possibly some other lines. It is alleged that an understanding exists between the conference and lines of steamers from Great Britain and the continent to New York, Boston and Portland, and that freights are there fore regulated by combination.

### APPROVAL BY JAPAN AND RUSSIA NEEDED FOR AMERICAN NOTE

PARIS.—France favors the preservation of the open door policy and Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria and considers that the issues raised by the American proposition to neutralize the Manchurian railroads primarily concern Russia and Japan. The French reply to the American memorandum, therefore, is likely to be determined by the eventual attitude of Russia, France's ally.

The French press regards the question as complicated. The Figaro thinks that the United States is trying to retrieve its mistake in 1904-5, when it backed Japan to get Russia out of Manchuria, only to find that Japan had supplanted her there without benefit to the open door.

"Even after the arrangements of Oct. 4, last year," continues the paper, "in which China agreed not to construct a railroad in competition with the South Manchurian American support comes forward for the construction of the Chin-Chow-Fu-Taitshikan line. Now America proposes to force Japan back into Korea, and thus render effective Chinese domination of Manchuria, which today is purely nominal."

PEKING.—The highest government officials are pessimistic with regard to British support of the proposals of the American government relative to the Manchurian railways, and believe that more active German support would bring about a realization of the scheme. The Chinese government is placing reliance in W. W. Rockhill, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, to secure Russian assent to the proposals, which would also mean French support.

HARBIN.—The Chinese, British and American residents have held meetings in approval of the American memorandum. The support of the British government has been asked by the British subjects here.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Russian foreign office has issued a statement embodying the memorandum of the United States government bearing on the neutralization of the Manchurian railways.

TOKIO.—The consensus of opinion here is that the Knox plan is impracticable because the "interests" of the Japanese settlers in southern Manchuria could not be protected under such an arrangement. The newspapers declare that the commercial neutrality of southern Manchuria was guaranteed by the treaty of Portsmouth.

### BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE IN GERMANY TO BE CONSIDERED

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—At the next general meeting of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom the subject of British consular service in Germany will come up for discussion. The announcement some months ago that a member of the consular service had been appointed to the British consulate-general in Berlin is looked upon as a step in the right direction, but it is felt that very much more remains to be done.

The greater number of the unsalaried or trading consular representatives in Germany are German born and German bred subjects, and are, as a result, liable to German military or naval service, possibly against England. It is felt that as patriotic Germans resident in their own country they may find it to their interests, without being actually aware of the fact, to advance German trade to the detriment of British trade. There is the possibility, indeed, that the consular agent in Germany might very conceivably be a rival in the identical business which his consular "client," the British subject, is anxious to develop. Attempts made to discover just how many of the unsalaried consular representatives in Germany are soldiers or officers have met with little success, but the statement has been before publicly made that the origin and continuation of these trading consuls was engineered by some of the leading German financiers so as to advance German trade at the expense of British. Until quite recently even Berlin had a German born and bred consular representative.

### DIGNIFIED PAPER BOUGHT IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY.—El Tiempo, which has always been one of the most conservative of the conservative newspapers of Mexico City, has been taken over by a stock company, and will now undergo the process of modernization. The general policy will be practically the same, but the appearance of El Tiempo will be much changed, as instead of being published in four large pages, as at present, it will now appear as an eight-page paper, half the present size. El Tiempo will be sold on the street in the future, a thing which was considered formerly as being beneath its standard.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## SCHOOL HOCKEY TEAMS EXPECT TO HAVE BUSY WEEK

Rindge Manual Training of Cambridge Seems to Be the Strongest Seven in Greater Boston.

This week will be a busy one for the hockey teams of the various preparatory schools of Greater Boston. Should conditions continue as at present, it will give the teams a chance to make up some of their postponed matches as well as to play those scheduled. The games scheduled Saturday were practically all played, and they were about the only ones of the week.

Of the school teams in greater Boston, Rindge Manual Training of Cambridge is generally credited as being much the strongest combination. But one defeat has been registered against this seven and that was at the hands of the Pomfret school seven of Connecticut, a really strong organization which should be rated with schools like Phillips Andover, St. Marks and St. Paul. It was won from Milton high and Boston Latin and the game with Phillips Andover on Wednesday should be a close contest. The game scheduled with English high for today will not be played.

English high has a seven which gives considerable promise but has been greatly handicapped by lack of practice. The team has to depend upon the rink at Franklin field and the ice there has been good but very little of the season. McNaught, Janviri, Devine and Delan are speedy men and promise to weld into a fast team with more practice.

Melrose and Medford high schools have good average teams, the former being a slight favorite for the intercollegiate league. These teams will face each other at Melrose tomorrow and a hard contest is expected to result. Malden high also has a good team, having held English high to a no-score game last week.

Newton high has a fairly good seven this year. It plays Milton high at the Brae Burn C. C. rink tomorrow afternoon and expects to win by a good margin.

### NOTES

The West Point basketball five defeated Trinity College Saturday by a score of 30 to 15.

New York University defeated Pratt Institute a Brooklyn Saturday night by a score of 34 to 18.

William Lush has been reappointed head coach of the Yale baseball team for 1910 by Capt. Stephen H. Philbin.

J. P. Harris, the new director of the Boston Nationals, is to buy the 100 shares owned by Fred Tenny, a former manager and captain of the team.

The University of Pennsylvania hockey team won its opening game from West Point Saturday 10 to 0. It was a hard fought contest from beginning to end.

New York and Philadelphia divided the honors in the intercollegiate matches Saturday, the former winning in the first division and the latter in the second.

Harvard defeated Princeton in the intercollegiate squash championship tournament Saturday 5 matches to 2. The games were played on the Princeton courts.

Manager Fred Lake of the Boston Nationals has gone to New York for the purpose of seeing Manager McGraw of the New York Nationals in an effort to get some players for the Boston team.

The Boston Americans have secured the services of an Indian pitcher named Leroy for next season. Leroy was with the New York Americans once. He pitched for St. Paul last year, winning 20 and losing 17 contests.

Harvard opened her intercollegiate championship series Saturday night in New York with a 5 to 0 victory over Cornell. Such a decisive victory was not looked for, especially as two of Harvard's best players have been handicapped in getting into condition.

The games of the two-board chess match with Yale at New Haven on Saturday were unfinished at the end of the playing time, and have been referred to H. Helms, the referee, for adjudication. As the probable result will be the declaration of draws in both games, another play-off of the tie which occurred between Harvard and Yale for the championship of the intercollegiate league will be necessary. W. M. P. Mitchell 3L played C. F. Jefferson 10 of Yale, and F. P. Byerly 11 played T. R. Chandler 11 of Yale.

### CHICAGO GETS ARCHERS.

CHICAGO — Dr. Edward B. Weston, secretary of the National Archery Association, has sent out notices to all members. According to these announcements, the annual championship tournament will be held in this city Aug. 16, 17, 18 and 19 next. Several valuable trophies will be offered for competition. George P. Bryant of Boston is the present champion.

## Three Leading College Basketball Players



CAPT. H. C. McNICHOL.  
Pennsylvania varsity basketball team.



ALFRED C. KELLY, JR.  
Chicago varsity basketball team.



B. HUGHES, 1911.  
Princeton varsity basketball team.

Eastern College Team Must Meet West to Determine Where the Championship Title for 1910 Belongs.

This month and next will see the intercollegiate basketball contests in full swing and the question of championship honors, especially in the East, gives promise of being hard fought with at least two teams of a pretty race for final honors. The fight for western honors will probably be hard fought, although at the present writing Chicago University bids fair to retain the title which it held during the past two years.

Although a number of college games have already been played in the East, not enough of a showing has yet been made to tell where the final honors will go. The Yale five has as yet held back and no contests have been played to give the followers of the team a line on what they will do when they meet such teams as Pennsylvania, the twenty-second, Princeton, Feb. 23, and Brown. It is believed that the New Haven college will be represented by a squad fully as strong as the 1909 one; but it will have to be considerably stronger than that, if it is going to take first honors.

Princeton has played more games than any other college, and appears to have a much faster aggregation than last year, but will not be a very strong candidate for final honors. The team started out well and made such a strong showing in its early work as would seem to indicate a championship five; but Pennsylvania and Columbia both defeated it in rather easy style, showing Captain Veeder that he has got to strengthen his team greatly if he is to come out at the top.

Pennsylvania and Columbia both bid fair to rank at the top. Each has won from Princeton easily and both fives seem to be fast and strong teams. In Captain McNichol Pennsylvania has a fine leader and player and with the material he has to choose from he should round out one of the strongest teams of the Philadelphia university has ever had. Columbia, despite the loss of Cerrusi, who was one of the best men that ever played the game, bids fair to equal last year's record.

Cornell, Brown, Dartmouth, Syracuse, New York University and Technology all seem to have average fives, but outside of New York University they have not yet given any outward indications of defeating the three other colleges. Harvard will not be represented in this sport this year and there is little chance of the Cambridge university taking it up again as an intercollegiate event.

Chicago seems to have the best team in the West. Three veterans are again available, and the new candidates are very promising. The squad has been hard at work and is rounding into a well-balanced five, with brilliant individual work and team play showing up strongly. Michigan has abandoned this sport and so will not be a contender for championship honors.

It is to be hoped that the team winning in the West will meet the best eastern team for the championship of the country as was done in 1908 when Chicago defeated University of Pennsylvania for those honors. Last year a series could not be arranged and as Chicago made fully as good a record in 1909 as 1908 that college was generally regarded as entitled to retain the honors which she had won the previous year.

FOOTBALL SHOWS BIG PROFIT. PHILADELPHIA — Football made the most money for the University of Pennsylvania last year, according to a report of the treasurer of the athletic association of that institution, just made public. The expenses of the eleven ran up to \$24,878, but the net receipts were \$65,545, which left a balance of \$40,667. The only other sport that made money was basketball.

OLDFIELD GETS NEW RECORDS. LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Barney Oldfield, driving his Benz racer over the Ascot Park mile track, broke the world's circular track records for two, three, four and five miles. His time for the five miles was 4:24.1-5. The previous record of 4:26 was held by Ralph De Palma.

## SWIMMING TEAM WILL BE STRONG

Harvard Has Strong Material This Year, Including Roger W. Cutler, Who Was Best Man Last Winter.

There is a promising outlook for a strong swimming team at Harvard this year, with the following veterans as a nucleus: Capt. T. G. Aspinwall '10, T. Lynes '10, J. P. Rice '10, R. F. Hoyt '10, J. B. Estabrook '10, J. S. Reed '10 and R. W. Cutler '11. Because of the rule preventing men from entering more than two varsity sports, the Withington brothers cannot swim this season, but several of the new men are showing up very well, including E. S. Jose '10, a star fancy diver. A number of last year's freshman team are also candidates.

The water polo team, captained by J. S. Reed '10, is practically intact from last season, and should hold its own with all comers. In all, about 30 candidates are practicing regularly three afternoons a week in the Westmorely tank, and on Wednesday evenings in the Brookline pool.

J. B. Greene has been engaged to coach the team again and will begin his work shortly after the mid-year examinations are over next month. The first swimming meet will be with Brown at Providence and will be for the purpose of ascertaining what men are to represent the college in the big meets that follow.

## SPEARE NAMES TWO COMMITTEES

NEW YORK — E. R. Speare, president of the American Automobile Association, has appointed the following active and associate members of the contest board and of the technical committee for 1910: Contest Board — S. M. Butler, chairman (previously appointed); David Beecroft, Chicago; S. B. Stevens, Rome, N. Y.; T. A. Wright, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and Joseph H. Woods, Newark, N. J. Associate Members of the Contest Board — Frank L. Webb, Brooklyn; Frank L. Joyce, Minneapolis; F. C. Donald, Chicago; Hillman, Conn.; Harry W. Knights, Boston; J. P. Love, San Francisco; C. H. Gillette, Hartford, Conn.; Charles E. Shanks, Portland, Me.; James T. Drought, Milwaukee; R. P. Ham, G. Humphreys, Atlanta; Harvey Greer, Los Angeles; P. M. R. Green, Dallas, Tex.; Charles E. Smith, Pittsburg, Ore.; G. P. Bullard, Portland, Ariz.; Mason R. McLoughlin, Cleveland; T. C. Campbell, New Orleans; Henry J. Spaulter, Pittsburg; Charles W. Sedwick, Indianapolis; and George Laue, Detroit.

Technical Committee of the Contest Board — Allen L. McMurtry, chairman, New York; David Beecroft, Chicago; P. E. Edwards, Chicago; Henry Southern, Hartford, Conn.; and Alexander Churchward, Schenectady, N. Y.

## A COLLEGE CHESS MATCH.

Parsons (Yale) White.	Childs (Columbia) Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB3	NT-KT3
3 Kt-K3	B-K2
4 B-K2	Q-K1-Q2
5 P-K3	P-B3
6 P-K3	NT-KT3
7 B-Q3	Q-K1-Q2
8 Castles	NT-KT3
9 Q-B2	NT-Q2
10 B-B4	Q-B2
11 B-Q5	P-P3
12 Kt-K4	Kt-K4
13 Kt-K4	Q-B2
14 B-B3	NT-KT3
15 B-B3	NT-KT3
16 P-B3	Q-B2
17 Q-K1-K5	NT-KT3
18 P-K4	Q-B2
19 P-K4	Q-B2
20 P-K4	Q-B2
21 P-K4	Q-B2
22 P-K4	Q-B2
23 P-K4	Q-B2
24 P-K4	Q-B2
25 Q-R-Q	Q-B2
26 P-B4	Q-B2
27 Q-K7 mate	Q-B2

DETROIT SIGNS KIRKE. DETROIT — President Navin of the Detroit Americans has signed Jay Kirke, who played second base last year with Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It is thought Kirke will be tried out for the infield.

## TREMENDOUS CROWD ATTENDS OPENING OF A. L. A. M. AUTO SHOW

Motor Cars Exhibited Show a Conservative Development Over Those Made in Past Years.

NEW YORK — When the doors of Madison Square Garden were thrown open to the public Saturday evening there was revealed the greatest and most comprehensive industrial display that has ever been witnessed at any one time in this Garden. While nominally and officially the show is known as the tenth national automobile show of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, it has really outgrown its once limited confines, having developed into an industrial exhibit pure and simple; bringing together as it does the products of one of the greatest armies of skilled artisans to be found in the world at large. It is magnificent in its purport, prodigious in its appearance, and one cannot help but look back and compare the past with the present, and wonder what the future has in store for the development of the kindred industries.

Conservatively dignified are the exhibits, the pioneers of the motor industry evidently having reached that stage where they believe in thoroughness not only in construction of their product, but likewise in the showing of the same, whether it be in their own salesroom or in the great national show. Here in the vast Roman amphitheater, that gives to the building a more dignified and massive appearance than ever, there is little if any of the tawdry display of other days, the keynote throughout evidently being to produce results in keeping with the dignity of the industry. Those familiar with the old Garden and its multitude of exhibits are amazed at the wondrous transformation that has been brought about. The crowd of the opening night was like unto those of the opening nights at all great shows. The crowd was so great that it was impossible for one to make any headway against the stream of humanity. There was no stemming of the tide. One had to be content to get in the midst and be carried along in the stream, landing wherever it might happen to throw him. There was of course an occasional opportunity to make a short anchorage.

When viewed from the boxes, the elevated platform or the upper gallery, there was seen a sight seldom equaled. On the floors below gleamingly displayed were the results of 15 years of hard, earnest work and experience of the pioneers of the motor industry, whose ideas have been first to produce a finished article, and then determine the living "ice" at which it could be sold. They have ever aimed to have products superior to all others, the cost and price being of secondary consideration. In corroboration of this it is interesting to know that there are no less than 131 different models, selling at varied prices. The cheapest stock car in the aggregation is a runabout selling for \$750, while the most expensive is a limousine, selling for \$5,000, while there are special enclosed cars which bring even greater prices than the latter. All of the cars shown are the product of Americans.

It is perhaps significant to know that the price division is as follows: There are 13 cars selling for under \$1,500, 13 for prices between \$1,500 and \$2,000, 18 between \$2,000 and \$3,000, 19 between \$3,000 and \$4,000, 31 between \$4,000 and \$5,000, 19 between \$5,000 and \$6,000 and 11 selling for \$6,000 or over. Included in the latter are five open and six enclosed bodies all combining the very best that it is possible to obtain.

### TUFTS TO MEET WORCESTER TECH.

MEDFORD, Mass. — Tufts and Worcester Polytechnic Institute will renew athletic relations this evening after a lapse of three years with a basketball game in the Goddard gymnasium at 8 o'clock. In the year of 1906-07 Tufts defeated the Worcester team on the football gridiron 28 to 0 and on the basketball diamond 9 to 1. The following winter a basketball game was scheduled at Medford but the Worcester Technology five failed to put in an appearance. For various reasons the two institutions have not met in athletics since then and tonight's game will be watched with interest.

### MARSHALL LEADS AT CHESS.

NEW YORK — Frank J. Marshall, with a score of 8½ victories out of nine games played, is the leader in the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, now nearing completion. The United States champion, therefore, is a likely winner of the competition, although he must play two more games, one each with P. Johnner, who is second with a score of 6½ to 1½, and O. Roething, who is third with a score of 6 to 1. Johnner has lost one game and drawn one, whereas Roething has drawn two games, winning the rest so far played by him.

### CHICAGO MAY PLAY COLUMBIA.

CHICAGO — A. A. Stagg, coach of the University of Chicago, announces he has received a request from Columbia University for an association football game and that he has agreed to such a game. The date has not been set, but Coach Stagg has issued a call for players of association football at the Chicago institution.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

At this season of the year those in charge of the management of various clubs are looking about for new talent to fill the vacancies made by others who have tired of official duties, whose chief reward has been one unending series of complaints. No one who has gone through the mill, so to speak, can ever realize what a thankless and tiresome job it is for any group of men to attempt to run a club to the satisfaction of each of its hundreds of members.

The ideal club director is the man who understands the game and its rules, has had wide business training, and has a strong enough personality to act strictly in accordance with what he knows is right, regardless of temporary complaints of those who feel aggrieved by the application of some rule designed for the well-being and pleasure of the greatest number.

Such men are hard to find, but when once the directory of any club represents a combination of several such the success and growth of the club is almost assured. The rank and file of members seldom stop to consider anything but their own individual interests. If some rule prevents them from inviting a certain friend or neighbor to play with them, if their handicap is not exactly what they think it should be, if some waiter does not jump through the ring every time they snap their fingers, or if in the case

of the play off of the tie matches the committee insists on a uniform rule they feel aggrieved.

Nine times out of 10 if the member with an imaginary cause for complaint would only go to proper officials and openly state his case, and would then calmly listen to the reasons for the application of the rule in question he would go away free from wrath and with a realization that in the same official he himself had a friend, and protector against any innocent irregularity of fellow members.

It takes a man of almost judicial training and "Sunny Jim" disposition willingly to devote his time to the interests of the club as a whole without compensation or thanks, and this is the sort that clubs now seek in their desire to arrange details for the new year and to fill vacancies made by the resignation of those who have grown more sensitive than they used to be.

Unless a board of directors act as a unit and support the rulings of the chairman of the various committees such official connections are extremely exasperating. If there is the slightest wavering or uncertainty in any detail of the application of a house or ground rule there is always bound to be trouble.

When members realize that their board is only interested in the progress and success of the club, and are doing their duty impartially to all as they see it, there will be less discontent and bickering. In case of any disorder or dissatisfaction the chairman of the committee concerned should promptly cut through the facts under discussion and either discipline the offender or remove the cause of the trouble.

While talking on the subject the other day a friend told me of a western club of which he was a member in which no one was allowed to make any complaint about the clubhouse under penalty of dismissal. A large complaint book was kept in the office and all members on joining were compelled to sign an agreement covering this detail. If a man had a good kick he would record it in the book in a section provided to cover kicks of the class that interested him.

For instance, all kicks against food or waiters went under the heading "House Committee," all complaints regarding handicaps and the course under "Green Committee," and all objections regarding ruling in competitions under "Tournament Committee." This process reduced all phases of trouble to black and white, and secured the immediate consideration of the officials.

In addition to insuring prompt action the committee recorded in red ink across the original complaint the result of its action in the matter. "Corrected" stood for their approval of any complaint and "disapproved" cancelled the charges so far as official action could do so. In further explanation he stated that it was wonderful how the use of the complaint book open for inspection of all members had cleared the atmosphere. Even the most ardent kicker, deprived of the privilege of airing his ideas about the clubhouse except at meetings, hesitated to record all the imaginary wrongs he thought he saw, when he knew that each would be preserved as a record.

## PRINCETON NINE HAS LONG LIST

PRINCETON, N. J. — The Princeton varsity baseball schedule for 1910 has been announced. There are 28 games on the list and two more will be played in case of ties in the series with Yale and Harvard. The schedule follows:

March 21, Richmond State League, at Richmond, Va.; 25, Richmond College at Richmond, Va.; 26 and 28, Georgetown University at Washington; 30, Bowdoin at Princeton.

April 2, Dickinson at Princeton; 6, New York University at Princeton; 8, Franklin at Princeton; 11, New York (American League) at Princeton; 13, Villa Nova at Princeton; 16, Columbia at Princeton; 20, Williams at Princeton; 23, Brown at Providence; 27, Trinity at Princeton; 30, Brown at Princeton.

May 3, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; 1, Penn State at Princeton; 7, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 11, Fordham at Princeton; 14, Harvard at Princeton; 18, Lafayette at Princeton; 21, Harvard at Cambridge; 25, Harvard at New York. In case of tie: 28, Pennsylvania at Princeton.

June 1, Amherst at Princeton; 4, Yale at New Haven; 8, Holy Cross at Princeton; 11, Yale at Princeton; 16, Yale at New York in case of tie.

### QUINLAN TO LEAD B. G. A. A.

John Quinlan, the former Harvard sprinter, has been elected captain of the Brookline Gymnasium A. A. track team. Dewitt S. Adler was reelected manager.

## IOWA HAS THREE VETERANS BACK

GRINNELL, Ia. — Varsity basketball practice at Iowa is now going on in full swing. At least 20 men turn out daily and go through a hard two hours workout, dribbling, passing and blocking, constituting the greater part of the program.

Coach Griffin has secured the valuable services of Mr. Hedges, an ex-Dartmouth forward, as assistant coach.

Of last year's squad Captain Stewart, Ryden and Hyland still remain. The first two named seem to be fixtures at the forward positions, while Hyland will be used at center. Durrell, Schmidt, Miracle and Mueller are also good forwards, Hanson and Smith are working at center, while Techirgi, West Thomas and Leeper are fighting for the guards left vacant by the graduation of Perrine and Brown.

### GOLFERS AT PINEHURST.

PINEHURST, N. C. — Many leading golfers are here for the seventh annual midwinter tournament and the annual advertising men's contest which began this morning and continues throughout the week.

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Edward F. Kakas & Sons  
364 Boylston Street

FURS Everything Marked Down

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

COATS

For Tuesday and Wednesday Only.

SUPERIOR QUALITY—OUR OWN MAKE



## LAST CAMPAIGN DAY ENDS WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED SPEECHES

(Continued from Page One.)

had one, which he did not wish to see repeated. Contrast, also, he said, the difference in the appeals made by the two candidates; the one appealing to high ideals while the other is appealing to selfish motives.

About a thousand people listened this noon to John F. Fitzgerald at four rallies, the last of which was in Faneuil hall at 1:30 o'clock. The rallies were held in the Plant shoe factory, Jamaica Plain, corner of Bartlett and Washington streets, Roxbury, the playground on Boston Common, and at Faneuil hall.

Besides Mr. Fitzgerald the speakers included Martin Higgins, John F. Kennedy, William F. Murray, Charles F. Sullivan, Philip Sundheim and Jerry A. Watson.

It is estimated that fully 500 speeches will be made to voters of Boston between noon today and early Tuesday morning, in behalf of the 25 candidates who are seeking election under the provisions of the new charter adopted at the state election on Nov. 2.

The delivery of these hundreds of speeches by scores of the supporters of the candidates will mark the closing of a most remarkable municipal campaign and the closing hours tonight promise to rival any other campaign in which Boston citizens have ever participated.

It is claimed that more than 200 speakers in behalf of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald will talk to the citizens at rallies to be held in every one of the 25 wards of the city this evening. At least one Fitzgerald rally will be held in every ward and in some of the larger wards two will be held and Mr. Fitzgerald will attempt the strenuous feat of appearing at every one of these rallies held in his behalf, and Manager O'Connell of the Fitzgerald speakers' bureau has planned for the candidate to speak from five to ten minutes at each of the rallies.

James J. Storrow will attempt a similar evening's work, and according to his program he will not complete his campaign until long after midnight. Several times during the past week audiences have waited until close to the midnight hour for the purpose of hearing Mr. Storrow speak, and it is predicted that the audiences this evening will wait even longer, if it is necessary.

The election commissioners will be about the busiest group of people in Boston today, as they have an immense amount of work to do before the hour for the opening of the polls tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock.

For the past week their time has been occupied with the alleged illegal registration cases from ward 8 in which 30 men were charged by representatives of the Good Government Association with being registered at various places in the West End where they do not reside.

Estimates of the ballots to be cast tomorrow, made by good authorities and absolutely disinterested parties, indicate that a total vote of about 93,000 will be cast out of the registration of 112,000 voters, and Mr. Storrow is credited with from 45,000 to 48,000 and Mr. Fitzgerald from 38,000 to 41,000.

## Schedule of Fitzgerald Rallies for This Evening

Mr. Fitzgerald's evening schedule is as follows:

Ward 11, building, 212 Cambridge street ..... 7:30  
Ward 8, Hendricks Club, Green street ..... 7:35  
Ward 5, Abbot's hall, City square ..... 7:45  
Ward 4, Democratic headquarters, 540 Main street ..... 8:00  
Ward 3, wardroom, Bunker Hill street ..... 8:05  
Ward 1, Orient Heights Improvement Association, 989 Bennington street ..... 8:20  
Ward 2, Commonwealth hall, Meridian street ..... 8:30  
Ward 7, Democratic headquarters, 134 Harrison avenue ..... 8:45  
Ward 10, Democratic headquarters, 126 Dartmouth street ..... 8:55  
Ward 25, Warren hall ..... 9:10  
Ward 19, Swabon hall, Heath street ..... 9:25  
Ward 22, Democratic headquarters, Friendship hall, Columbus avenue, corner Center ..... 9:30  
Ward 23, Milton hall, Forest Hills ..... 9:40  
Ward 24, Library building, Codman square, corner Norfolk and Washington streets ..... 9:55  
Ward 20, Young Men's Democratic Club, 362 Bowdoin street ..... 10:05  
Ward 16, Democratic headquarters, 276 Blue Hill avenue ..... 10:12  
Ward 17, Vine Street church ..... 10:20  
Ward 21, Democratic headquarters, Dudley street opera house ..... 10:25  
Ward 18, Court House, Roxbury street ..... 10:30  
Ward 12, Deacon hall, 1651 Washington street ..... 10:45  
Ward 9, Democratic headquarters, 1364 Washington street ..... 10:50  
Ward 13, Douglass Club, 292 Broadway ..... 11:00  
Ward 15, Court House, Dorchester street ..... 11:08  
Ward 14, Democratic headquarters, Broadway, cor. Emerson street 11:15  
Faneuil Hall ..... 11:30

## Schedule of the Rallies for Mr. Storrow Tonight

Mr. Storrow's rallies for this evening are scheduled as follows:

Ward 25—337 Market street, Brighton, 7:00; Linden and Cambridge streets, Allston depot, 7:10.  
Ward 10—168 Massachusetts avenue, cor. St. Cecilia, Boston, 7:20; S. S. Pierce

building, corner Huntington avenue and Dartmouth street, Boston, 7:25; 125 Chandler street, Boston, 7:30.  
Ward 12—Chickering Hall, 1783 Washington street, corner Northampton street, South End, 7:40.

Ward 17—277 Dudley street, Roxbury, 7:50; 268 Dudley street, Roxbury, 8:00.  
Ward 21—5 Walnut avenue, Roxbury, 8:05.

Ward 17—200 Dudley street, Roxbury, 8:10.  
Ward 18—639 Shawmut avenue, Boston, 8:20; 1065 Tremont street, Roxbury, 8:25.

Ward 19—1109 Columbus avenue, Roxbury Crossing, 8:30.

Ward 22—Junction Columbus avenue and Center street, Roxbury, 8:40; 91 Boylston street, Boylston station, 8:50.

Ward 23—Corner Center and Burroughs streets, Jamaica Plain, 9:05; Roberts street, Roslindale, 9:15.

Ward 24—Codman square, Dorchester Center, 9:30; Dorchester avenue and Park street, Fields Corner, 9:35.

Ward 20—Navillus hall, 256 Bowdoin street, Meeting House hill, 9:40.

Ward 16—121 Clifton street, corner Dudley street, Uphams Corner, 9:50; Andrew square, South Boston, 10:00.

Ward 14—744 E Fourth street, South Boston, 10:15.

Ward 15—Broadway and Dorchester street, South Boston, 10:20.

Ward 13—187 Broadway, South Boston, 10:25.

Ward 9—Old Franklin schoolhouse, Washington, near Dover street, 10:35.

Ward 7—44 Warren street, Boston, 10:45.

Ward 6—193 Hanover street, corner Cross, North End, 10:55.

Ward 8—Fleishman hall, 85 Green street, West End, 11:05.

Ward 5—City square, Charlestown, 11:15.

Ward 4—Cotton hall, corner Baldwin and Main streets, Charlestown, 11:20.

Ward 3—Jackson Club, Bunker Hill and Lexington streets, Charlestown, 11:25.

Ward 1—163 Bennington street, East Boston, 11:40; Central square, East Boston, 11:45.

Ward 2—6 Maverick square, East Boston, 11:50; 191 Maverick street, East Boston, 11:55.

## Boston Post's Straw Vote Shows a Storrow Victory

The Boston Post in a straw ballot claims the following results on the city election tomorrow:

The election of James J. Storrow for mayor of Boston by a plurality of 4814 votes over John F. Fitzgerald.

The overwhelming defeat of Mayor Hibbard, his total estimated vote being less than Mr. Storrow's plurality.

That Mr. Taylor will receive less than 2 per cent of the total vote cast.

The total estimated vote, based by percentages on the Post's straw vote, is as follows:

Nathaniel H. Taylor ..... 1,182  
James J. Storrow ..... 48,090  
John F. Fitzgerald ..... 41,855  
George A. Hibbard ..... 3,549

Total estimated vote ..... 93,576

Plurality for Storrow ..... 4,814

## Election Experts Size Up City Campaign Prospects

John F. Fitzgerald—"I shall be elected by 15,000."

James J. Storrow—"I have no campaign predictions to make. I am content to leave the issue with the voters."

Nathaniel H. Taylor—"My vote will reach 39,000. The rest may go where it will."

George A. Hibbard—"I am confident that I shall win."

John F. McDonald, manager for Mr. Fitzgerald—"Mr. Fitzgerald will win by 15,000."

Edwin Billings, for Mr. Storrow—"Mr. Storrow's victory will be complete and substantial."

P. Edwin Duffee, for Mr. Taylor—"Mr. Taylor will carry every Democratic ward."

Fred S. Gore, for Mayor Hibbard—"Mr. Hibbard will win by 4000."

James Donovan, president of the Democratic city committee—"Mr. Storrow will win by not less than 7500. It will be more, rather than less."

Henry A. Frothingham, secretary Storrow campaign committee—"It will be Mr. Storrow by not less than 5000."

Congressman John A. Keliher—"I have no doubt that Mr. Storrow will win by 10,000. The signs point to a sweeping victory."

William A. Boudrot, assistant secretary to Mayor Hibbard—"Mr. Hibbard will lead Mr. Storrow by 8000."

Herman Hornel, secretary of Republican city committee—"Mr. Storrow will win by 4000."

Col. Richard F. Field, Mr. Fitzgerald's confidential secretary—"Mr. Fitzgerald will get 53,000. I don't care how the rest of the vote is divided. I hope that all of them will get some of it."

Courtenay Guild—"Mr. Storrow will get a majority over all other candidates combined."

Bernard J. Rothwell—"It is only a question of the size of Mr. Storrow's majority."

Ex-Governor John L. Bates—"There is a strong probability of Mr. Storrow's election."

Ex-Senator Charles H. Innes—"It looks to me as if Mr. Storrow had grown stronger in the last week, and that he will win."

## FRICK COMPANY RESTORES WAGES.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Today a notice was posted in all the coke plants of the H. C. Frick Company announcing a restoration of wages to the 1907 basis. It is believed that other coke companies will take similar action.

## ASKS EXTENSION FOR CANAL WORK

The harbor and land commission in its thirty-first annual report, made public today, recommends that a reasonable extension of time be allowed for the completion of the Cape Cod canal.

## HOT SENATE DEBATE EXPECTED TODAY ON BALLINGER TROUBLE

(Continued from Page One.)

The Pinchot dismissal continues the chief topic of discussion among public men in Washington. This discussion, however, is less and less justifying the predictions of some of the Pinchot partisans that the President's act would be the opening gun in a contest that in the end would bring the entire Republican party into action, with the President as the chief object of attack. Of course there has been a good deal of national politics mixed up in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy—and there is yet—and for this reason the President, whose patience with Mr. Pinchot was exhausted several months ago, was anxious to proceed slowly. In spite of his impatience, he had hoped to keep both men in the government employ until the committee of investigation could return a report, and then have his action harmonize with the report. But this proved impossible.

## NEW FORESTER SEEKS PEACE.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—A. F. Potter, on his way to Washington to succeed Gifford Pinchot as forester, says: "I expect my relations with the western interests to be most congenial. I desire to promote the general welfare of the West."

## SOUNDS MR. PINCHOT'S PRAISES.

CLEVELAND, O.—Gifford Pinchot was lauded Sunday in a public address by former Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield, as the most active exponent of the Roosevelt policies.

## JOINT COMMISSION'S REPORT FAVORS NEW SOUTH STATION TUBE

(Continued from Page One.)

Houghton & Dutton Company, which bills provide for restoring the train service in the Tremont street subway. The joint board considers this restoration to be not in the public interest and does not recommend any legislation based on the bills in question.

The board reports adversely on two bills which provide for a subway for South Boston. One of these, House bill No. 1030, accompanying a petition of Michael J. Reidy, calls for connection with the Tremont street subway at Park street or Boylston street or at the junction of Tremont and Pleasant streets. The other, House bill No. 339, accompanying a petition of Edward P. Barry, calls for the South Boston subway to be a branch of the Washington street tunnel, "from the junction of Broadway and Washington streets, or nearby," to the junction of Broadway and Dorchester avenue.

House bill No. 196, accompanying the petition of John J. Hayes, calls for legislation to provide for the construction of a tunnel in the city of Boston from a point at or near Sullivan square to the North station. The joint board does not believe that this would serve any useful purpose and does not recommend any legislation.

The proposition to construct a subway from Tremont and Park streets to Milton Lower Mills, embodied in house bill No. 236, involves the expenditure, it is estimated, of between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000, whereas in the estimation of the joint board there is good surface transportation. There is no present necessity for the scheme, according to the board, and no legislation is recommended.

House bill No. 1025, accompanying the petition of Pierce J. Grace and others, reads as follows:

"The railroad commissioners shall, on the first Wednesday of January, 1910, report to the Legislature a scheme for uniting the several terminals and stations of the steam railroads and elevated railroad in the city of Boston."

The intent of the bill is not quite clear to the board, which says that any improvement in the connections already existing should be part of some general scheme. No legislation is recommended.

In regard to an inquiry by the Boston transit commission, directed by the Legislature, in connection with a petition of William M. Robinson for legislation relative to the construction of a tunnel between Boston and Chelsea, the joint board has held hearings and reports that there is no question that the facilities for transportation by surface cars to and from Chelsea are inferior to those enjoyed elsewhere. The board, however, believes that the expense of such a tunnel would be too great to justify its consideration.

In reporting on House bill No. 659, accompanying the petition of Malcolm E. Nichols for legislation to provide for constructing a crosstown tunnel from Park street to the South station, the joint board recommends that the transit commission be authorized to make studies, plans and estimates of the cost for the construction of such a subway, and to report to the General Court on or before the first day of January, 1911, a draft of a bill to provide for the undertaking.

A question of constitutionality was raised in connection with House bill No. 1026, accompanying the petition of Pierce J. Grace and others, for legislation to provide for the discontinuance of the elevated structure on Washington street and the extension of the Wash-

## MR. PINCHOT SPENDS TODAY MAPPING OUT COMING STATEMENT

WASHINGTON—A private citizen, Gifford Pinchot, ex-forester of the United States, spent today at his home mapping out plans to vindicate his position in his controversy with President Taft.

For the past two days he has, at odd moments, been framing a statement to the public. The delay in completing it has been caused by constant interruptions from visitors who have called to express their sympathy on account of his dismissal from the government service and by telegrams which have actually overflowed his library table and are now being piled up on the floors as they come in. Several hundred still remain unopened.

Administration supporters are waiting for the statement with no little concern, because it is expected that he will point out what Mr. Pinchot considers to be the dangers in the policy of the Taft administration with regard to the methods of conserving the natural resources of the country.

To justify his action in calling public attention to the Cunningham cases and others, Mr. Pinchot will take the ground that the Taft letter to Secretary Ballinger last September had closed all avenues of official remedy for the situation, and that it was necessary to appeal from the administration to the people. He will explain it is said, that he knew nothing of the activity of his subordinates, Messrs. Price and Shaw, until they had made their reports to him last week, but that he approved of their action because of the danger that land grabbers would get hold of the country's riches.

That the ex-forester is sure of his position is confidently asserted by his friends, and stories to the effect that the removed official and Theodore Roosevelt have been in communication since the former President went to Africa are not denied.

Messrs. Price and Shaw were at Mr. Pinchot's home the greater part of the day and went over with him various papers and documents that are the basis of the forthcoming statement.

ington street tunnel to Dudley street.

The bill, with an alternative one, is returned with an opinion of the attorney-general as to their unconstitutionality.

Chapter 85, resolves of 1909, requests the joint board to investigate and report whether or not it is advisable, expedient and in the public interest to authorize the Boston Elevated Railway Company to extend its elevated railway from Sullivan square to Medford. It does not appear to the board that the necessities of traffic in this case render the construction of the elevated line necessary.

## Judgment on New Tunnel to East Boston Suspended

Judgment on the petition of the Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad Company, for authority to construct and operate a tunnel under Boston harbor, from a point in East Boston to a terminal at or near Postoffice square, is suspended, according to today's report of the railroad commissioners and the Boston transit commission, sitting jointly, to whom the matter was referred. The report was submitted to the Senate this afternoon.

The request of the Boston & Eastern is embodied in House bill 1094, accompanied by the petition of Melville Woodbury and others. A report was made by the same commissions, sitting jointly, May 10, recommending that action on this petition and bill should at that time be postponed in order that the subject might be considered in connection with other proposals relating to the construction of subways and tunnels and affecting the whole question of metropolitan transportation, then pending before the Legislature.

In determining whether it is advisable, expedient and in the public interest to grant the authority requested, the joint board considered the bearing on the subject of various matters affecting the transportation system of Boston and in the metropolitan district dealt with in the report of the metropolitan improvement commission. That report had been referred by the Legislature for further consideration to a quadruple board, of which the members of the joint board are all members.

The powers and duties of the quadruple board involve investigation and recommendation as to the advisability of any public works in the metropolitan district which will tend to the convenience of the people, the development of local business, the beautifying of the district or the improvement of the same as a place of residence, the establishment of a systematic method of internal communication by highways, the control or direction of traffic and transportation and the location of docks and terminals together with a method of executing and paying for such improvements as it may recommend. The quadruple board is to make a preliminary report to the general court of 1910 and a final one to that of 1911. The joint board holds that no action ought to be taken by it at this time that would in any manner prejudice the conclusions of the quadruple board, or the rights either of the petitioners or of those who are opposed to the granting of the petition.

"If affirmative action were now taken by the joint board," the report says, "the first question presented for its determination would obviously be the route and terminal of the proposed electric railroad within the city of Boston. Where such a route and terminal should be located depends in large degree upon other proposals and considerations exclusively within the jurisdiction of the

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VOTE TOMORROW

FOR

David A. Ellis

The Present Chairman

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of loyal service to our public  
schools

## Public School Association

David F. Tilly, Vice-President, 494 Massachusetts Ave.  
Philip Cabot, Treasurer, 3 Mount Vernon Square.  
Charles F. R. Foss, Secretary, 1 Fessenden St.

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### HYDE PARK.

The Womans Alliance of the Unitarian church met with Mrs. Stafford Sweet, 25 Summer street, today.

Dr. L. L. Doggett, president of the International Y. M. C. A. training school, will be the special guest and speaker at the twenty-fifth anniversary banquet of the local association Feb. 2.

### LYNN.

Ice cutting for immediate consumption has commenced on some of the ponds in the suburbs.

The Mens Federation has made public the names of its committee of leading men of the city who are pledged to support the proposed new charter.

The copartnership of the firm of Howe & Stocker, shoe manufacturers, has been dissolved.

change of terms referred to in the first section the board recommends "that the act be amended by inserting in section 2, after the words 'outstanding at the date of purchase,' where these words appear the third time, the words, 'no other stock shall hereafter be issued, either preferred or equal to such first preferred or second preferred stock, without the consent of two-thirds of the holders of such stocks respectively.'"

In reporting on the second proposition the board says, in part:

"There can be no question that a holding company with unlimited power to purchase and deal in securities generally can, in the absence of proper statutory provision and control, engage in transactions reflecting no credit on the corporation, and resulting in great hardship to the people, and that this has been done in many well-known instances in other jurisdictions. If such a proposition were before us, there could be no question of our conclusion."

"We should deem it, from every point of view, exceedingly unwise for the Legislature of Massachusetts to grant such an unrestricted authority. But the question submitted to the joint board presents an entirely different issue. Briefly stated, it presents this question: Is it practicable and feasible for the General Court of the commonwealth to enact legislation permitting the Boston Elevated Railway Company to acquire and hold the stock and securities of other street railway companies, etc., under such limitations and conditions as secure to the commonwealth and its citizens an efficient control of corporate conduct, to the end that by no vicious or dishonest methods can such authority be abused against the public interest?"

"In the opinion of the joint board such legislation is practicable and feasible, and we are therefore of opinion that such a holding bill should be enacted, permitting the Boston Elevated Railway Company to acquire and hold the stock of other street railway companies, etc."

"There appears to be nothing to prevent the stock of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the stock of the several companies connecting with its lines from being acquired and held and sold by voluntary associations, if the stockholders of the several companies should so agree. When, therefore, the Boston Elevated Railway Company shows a desire to be authorized to hold stock in connecting lines and is prepared to submit itself as a corporation to the limitations that may be imposed by statute a proposal is presented to which the General Court, in the opinion of the joint board, may well give favorable attention, if it is desirable that the public authorities of Massachusetts should have full control of the situation."

### SOMERVILLE.

The Teachers Club will meet in Unitarian hall Tuesday evening.

A "deb-raising celebration" will be held at the Park Avenue Methodist church Wednesday night. In the last three years under the leadership of the pastor, the Rev. James F. Allen, a mortgage of over \$6000 has been paid.

The Central Club will hold a ladies night Wednesday evening. Capt. Robert Bartlett of the Roosevelt will give his illustrated lecture on Commander Peary's dash to the pole.

### WINTHROP.

The next meeting of the Quest and Question Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Mary Phillips, 133 Cliff avenue, tomorrow.

The parishioners of St. John's Episcopal church, have elected these officers: Senior warden, S. E. Blanford; junior warden, W. P. Symonds; clerk, Alfred Phinney; treasurer, H. Dwight Hall; vestrymen, John H. Forsythe, August Vetter, Charles H. Ide, H. C. Kallish, Hamilton Murrell, F. F. Flint, S. H. Williams.

### WALTHAM.

Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton has accepted an invitation to the installation of the Waltham lodge, Knights of Honor, Jan. 21.

Waltham will have a municipal gymnasium if the recommendations of a subcommittee of the school committee are adopted.

The Ladies Benevolent Society of the Congregational church will hold its meeting today.

### REVERE.

The Republican town committee has organized with these officers: Judge Samuel R. Cutler, chairman; John J. Hayes, vice-chairman; Dr. C. F. P. Burroughs, secretary; Arthur D. Folsom, treasurer; heads of precinct delegations, Harry B. Pray, Andrew A. Casassa, Albert S. Burnham, William P. Brown.

The selectmen have given the children the right to coast on portions of 11 different streets.

### CHELSEA.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the W. C. T. U. will be held Jan. 10, in the Cary Avenue chapel.

The annual reunion of the Williams School Boys Association will be held at the Quincey House, Boston, Jan. 13.

Postmaster Lambert is shortly to place additional letter boxes on the east side to make the service as good as in other parts of the city.

### SHARON.

Ministering circle of Kings Daughters has chosen the following officers: Leader, Mrs. H. A. Mathews; vice-leader, Mrs. Mary Davis; secretary, Mrs. A. E. Godfrey; treasurer, Mrs. Ervin S. Stockwell.

The week of prayer by the Baptist and Congregational churches was brought to a close on Sunday evening.

### BEVERLY.

The Beverly municipal salary register will carry \$1310 more in totals this year than it did last owing to increases.

The high school advisory board will meet this afternoon.

PICTURE CLEARANCE SALE  
Puzzles, Pariah, Remington, Clark  
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# Happenings in New York

## STORAGE RESERVOIR QUESTION EXPECTED TO AROUSE TROUBLE

NEW YORK—The fight for and against a system of storage reservoirs for the forest country of the Adirondack region has been carried on for more than 10 years under various guises. It has been a repetition of the much mooted question of conservation versus the booming of power schemes. Last year saw the creation of the Northern New York Development League, which has been carrying on an educational campaign for the correction of the "inadequate water supply" in the state's rivers and the securing of a constitutional amendment to allow the state to construct power reservoirs. It is alleged that this league is but the agent of the beneficiaries-to-be of state development of waterpower.

Opponents of the waterpower development plan are not backward in stating it as their opinion that the "state ownership and control" propaganda is instituted to commit the state to the building of "millponds" for private owners and committing the state not only to furnishing water storage in quantities to suit, on every one of the large streams, but on the small streams as well. This, they argue, portends ruin to the forest country of the Adirondacks.

The state has now under construction for large canal water storage purposes two great reservoirs, at Hickey on the West Canada river, and at Delta, in the Oriskany valley. These sites are outside the forest region. Several other reservoirs for power purposes have been started by private concerns at places which do not in the least interfere with the Adirondack blue line, or park boundary. To these there is no objection on the part of the conservationists except that they believe that such schemes should be the outcome of private enterprise entirely.

When the power storage question comes up in the Legislature this winter there is likely to be some rough going. The interests which back the power reservoir projects are powerful and many state commissions and other bodies are enlisted on their side. On the other hand the people of the state are not likely to submit to any alienation of their rights without hearing both sides of the question thoroughly discussed.

## SUGAR MEN SENT TO PENITENTIARY

Employees of Trust Who Manipulated Springs in Scales to Secure Short Weight, Given Year Each.

NEW YORK—In the United States court today Judge Martin sentenced Thomas Kehoe, Patrick H. Hennessy, John R. Boyle and Edward A. Coyle, former checkers on the Williamsburg docks of the sugar trust, who were convicted of manipulating springs in the scales whereby false weights of imports of sugar were recorded and the government defrauded out of duties, to one year in the Blackwell island penitentiary.

Oliver Spitzer, dock superintendent, convicted with the above four, will be sentenced on Feb. 1.

It is expected the case will be appealed.

Thomas P. Riley, former employee of the sugar trust, but now a special investigator of the interstate commerce commission, was arraigned before Federal Justice Hough today on the charge of having "unlawfully taken and published" the famous Wickham letter and other documents from the desk of United States District Attorney Wise. Riley entered a plea of not guilty and was held in \$2000 bail for trial.

## ANNUAL G. A. R. MEETING.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Worcester County Association, G. A. R., will be held in this city in Grand Army hall Jan. 21, and will be followed by a dinner at noon, to be served by the members of the George W. Ward Post Relief Corps. The present commander of the association, K. Pardon Rawson of Fitchburg, will probably be reelected.

## MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR ARRIVES.

NEW YORK—Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, American wife of the editor and Irish nationalist, herself an editor, playwright, actress and promoter of Irish industries, arrived on the Minnehaha Sunday.

## NEW JERSEY URGED TO BUILD A HUGE STORAGE RESERVOIR

TRENTON, N. J.—The rapid increase of population in northern New Jersey has given rise to a problem in regard to the water supply of the state. The water supply commission has recently advanced an interesting project of conservation.

In the first place a great storage reservoir is advocated. Mountain View is proposed as a suitable site. It is urged as protection against flood damage and as the means of impounding the greatest quantity of water at the least relative cost. The watershed has an area of 380 square miles. In such a reservoir could be stored 65,000,000,000 gallons with a daily yield of about 70,000,000. Even with this capacity, it is argued

## COLUMBIA ADVISED TO TEACH FOREIGN STUDENTS ENGLISH

NEW YORK—There are many students at Columbia University, who being foreigners and having but an imperfect knowledge of English are greatly hampered in their studies. To remedy this condition Prof. John W. Burgess has made a report to the president of the college in which he advises that Columbia should treat its European and Asiatic students in the same way that the University of Berlin treats those of English nativity, namely teach them the language. The number of foreigners at Columbia is increasing rapidly, says he, those from oriental countries being especially numerous.

Dean Burgess goes on to say that while he was in Berlin as the first incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt professorship, he had an opportunity to see the advantages of the German system at close range, and he is convinced that Columbia would do well to adopt a similar plan. It would not be necessary, he thinks, to offer instruction in English gratuitously. "Such courses ought to be made to pay for themselves, and I believe this could easily be done," he remarks.

This is considered a fair sample of Democratic aspirations from the mouth of Daniel D. Frisbie, recently elected leader of the minority party in the state Assembly.

"Careful survey of the political situation gives encouragement and well-founded hope of future Democratic success. In 1908 we elected governors in the Republican states of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado and Montana. In 1909 Massachusetts, the Gibraltar of Republicanism, was almost swept from its moorings by the failure of a Republican Congress to revise the tariff downward. For the same reason the Democrats are likely to have a majority in the next Congress. Last November the Democrats elected more than two thirds of the mayors chosen in cities in this state."

The latest proposal for cooperation between the commercial organizations of upstate cities comes from Rochester. It is in the form of a plan to establish a clearing house for the Chambers of Commerce of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities and has received favorable comment. A former plan emanating from Syracuse proposed an organization of such bodies with a bureau at Albany to look after their mutual and local interests. It was not successfully negotiated, however.

C. E. Pitts, chairman of the state prohibition committee, intends opening headquarters at the state capital in the interests of local option by counties. He has recently taken the lead in the prohibition movement in New York and it is asserted that he has infused more vigor into the no-license movement by his methods, than has been known for the past 10 years. He has adequate financial and moral backing.

Reliable supervision of all charitable organizations and the promotion of civic institutions are in prospect, in Buffalo, N. Y., as the result of the union of the chamber of commerce with the Manufacturers Club and the prospect of the early adoption of an improved plan of city government.

There are about 10,000 species of insects within 50 miles of New York city, according to the American Museum Journal. Efforts are being made not only to complete a collection of these for the museum, where the present collection only represents 25 per cent of this number, but also to install it in a way convenient for use so that it may be of value as an aid in the difficult task of identifying specimens and as a record of this branch of the local fauna.

The state fish and game commission of New Jersey has advanced a proposal that a farm be procured for raising birds. Other states have such farms, notably Illinois.

## DR. VAN DYKE RESUMES PULPIT.

NEW YORK—Announcement is made that Dr. Henry Van Dyke, professor of English literature at Princeton, will resume his pulpit in this city, at the Brick Presbyterian church, until the vacancy is supplied.

## CITY'S GREAT DOCKS ON HUDSON RIVER TO BE USED IN A MONTH

NEW YORK—The Chelsea docks on the Hudson riverfront, constituting the most interesting experiment in municipal ownership that has been tried by this city, will be occupied next month by the International Mercantile Marine. The company has leased from the city for its constituent lines—the White Star, the Red Star, the Atlantic Transport, the American and the Leyland—the five upper piers, giving in all nine berths. The French line about the same time will take possession of the dock with double berth similarly leased and the Cunard Steamship Company will take up the five berths of its three piers as soon as the lowest single berth dock is completed.

These docks, or the "Chelsea Improvement," as they are called, extend from Little Twelfth to Twenty-third street. They may well be counted among the foremost public works which will be completed this year. Their cost was not far from \$10,000,000. They are expected to yield to the municipality an annual revenue of \$565,000.

The plans for the improvement were made in 1898. Dredging was completed in 1901 and the lower sections were finished in 1904. The last pier was completed from 800 to 825 feet long and variously 50, 60, 100 and 125 feet wide. The sheds are 60 feet high and run out one-sixth of a mile into the harbor. The piers are of wooden piles, which were preferred to concrete.

The mechanical equipment cost \$1,000,000, the elevators and motor traveling conveyors for transporting baggage, worked by electricity, being of the latest type.

## ORGANIZE SOCIETY FOR AID OF ALIENS

New Yorkers Propose to Protect Foreign Immigrants Against Petty Frauds and Impositions.

NEW YORK—A new organization, whose object is to protect immigrants coming into this country from petty frauds and impositions and to assist them in other ways, has been formed in this city. It is called the New York state branch of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, which was founded in Boston about two years ago by D. Chauncey Brewer.

The newly formed body will constitute a permanent organization to assist the bureau of immigration, if one is authorized by the state Legislature, and it will at the same time carry on work in the interest of immigrants which a state department could not undertake.

John Hayes Hammond is chairman of the new society; Frank Trumbull, vice-president of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, is vice-chairman; Frank A. Vanderbilt of the National City Bank is treasurer, and Miss Frances A. Kellor, member of Gov. Hughes' immigration commission, is secretary.

## FOUR SUSPENDED BY MR. BALLINGER

WASHINGTON—Secretary Ballinger of the interior department has suspended from office Superintendent John D. Benedict of the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma and three supervisors as the result of an investigation which has disclosed "a disgraceful condition" affecting the material and moral welfare of the schools.

The suspended supervisors are Calvin Ballard of the Choctaw schools at McAlester, Frederick H. Umbholtz of the Chickasaw schools and Ardmore and Walter Falwell of the Creek schools at Muskogee.

## RHODE ISLANDERS SETTLE IN CANADA

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A statement was made at a recent dinner by M. T. Reynolds of this city, that persons represented by their wealth at \$225,000 went each week from New England to the Canadian wheat belt to settle and to make their homes. Mr. Reynolds is the local representative of the Canadian Pacific railroad colonization bureau, and has but recently returned from the Northwest. He told of men who have taken up 1400-acre, 1240-acre and 320-acre farms near Calgary.

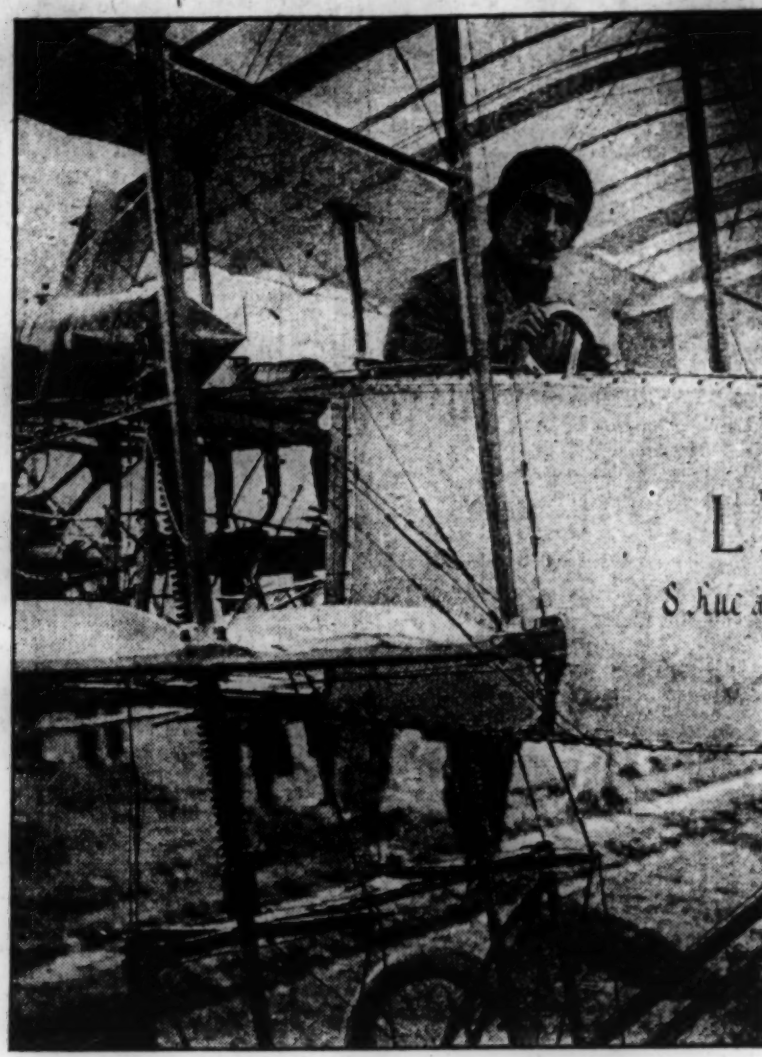
## PASTOR OBSERVES HIS ANNIVERSARY

EASTHAMPTON, Mass.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Charles H. Hamlin over the Payson Congregational church was celebrated with jubilee services.

The program included addresses by Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., and the Rev. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield. The former talked on "The Value of Religion as a Factor in Good Citizenship," while the latter took as his subject, "What the Church Owes to Society."

## M. Paulhan to Cross High Range

Noted French Aviator to Fly at California Meet.



EUROPEAN AVIATOR IN A VOISIN MACHINE.

Famous expert in aeronautics who seeks to break records at the first exhibition of kind in America.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Trial and elimination flights in the first great aerial navigation contests held in the western hemisphere began here today.

Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, who is anxious to cross the Sierra Madre range in his machine and who has brought an entire flying establishment here, will not ascend today, but Maissou and Mascarel, two of his syndicate of aeronauts, with such American professionals as C. F. Willard, Charles K. Hamilton and Glenn H. Curtiss, all of whom use the Herring-Curtiss machine.

Thousands crowded off the interurban cars at the field directly after breakfast, though the first flights were not scheduled until afternoon.

All of the machines were tested early. Scores of French, British and American mechanics, brought here by the aviators and dirigible pilots, were busy tuning up the delicate mechanisms that drive the nine biplanes and monoplanes which are entered for the contests and the big air craft belonging to Knabenshue. And when the main body of the throng of spectators began arriving shortly before noon everything was in readiness. Every face in the field was lifted toward the sky as the big dirigibles, the first to start, mounted into the air, and after a few evolutions, floated over the starting point, waiting for the smaller and more uncertain aeroplanes to take the air.

The grandstand, with the tiers of boxes, holds nearly 25,000 people. They were crowded before the first attempt at flight was made and beginning at 2:30 o'clock three-car trains were run every two minutes from the city and it was estimated that the facilities at hand were capable of handling 15,000 passengers in 40 minutes.

It was announced early that Glenn H. Curtiss would make the first flight today and would be followed by Charles K. Hamilton of New Britain, Conn., and the two aviators Paulhan brought from France with him, Mascarel and Maissou. Curtiss said that his flights today would have an important bearing on his patent controversy with the Wrights and in his opinion would end the litigation.

"In the arguments of their lawyers the Wrights proved theoretically to Judge Hazel in the federal court at Buffalo that my machines depend on the vertical rudder to maintain equilibrium," said Curtiss. "I will show by actual flight that they do not. Their machines depend on the vertical rudder to help them maintain their balance. The rudders on the Curtiss machines have no such function. This meet will prove what I say. We are going to take the decision of the judges before the courts."

There is no set program for any day except Saturday, when the government dirigible in charge of Lieut. Paul Beck of the signal corps will try a night attack on the revenue cutter Perry in San Pedro harbor.

Any aviator may go up at any time between 1 o'clock in the afternoon and dark and there is no doubt that several of them, probably all, are planning surprises. All aviators maintain the utmost secrecy regarding their plans.

Another enthusiast who may make a flight before the day is over is Clifford Harmon, millionaire sportsman, of New York, whose machine Curtiss tried out Sunday. Harmon holds the American balloon record of 48 hours in the air, but has never ridden in an aeroplane.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, who is to act as one of the chief judges, failed to arrive today in time for the first flights.

With Edmund Cleary, his manager, acting as interpreter, reporters catechized Paulhan.

"Can you do better than Latham?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, that is why I came."

"He flew higher than 3000 feet the other day; can you beat that?"

"Yes," Paulhan answered.

Then, pointing toward the snow-clad

Sierra Madre, gleaming in the sun above a curtain of clouds, he asked: "How high is that?" "More than 4000 feet," he was told. Judges of the meet were announced by the Aero Club of California as follows: Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero club of America; chairman; H. LaV. Twining of the Aero Club of California, vice chairman; M. C. Nemer, Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Dick Ferris and William Stevens.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—By stipulation: between H. A. Toulmin of Springfield, O., representing the Wright brothers of Dayton, and Emerson R. Newell of New York, for Glenn H. Curtiss, Judge Hazel's injunction restraining Curtiss from participating in aerial flights with his new machine is so modified as to permit the latter to compete at Los Angeles. The agreement was that if Curtiss captured a money prize he must deposit the sum with the United States district court until the final decision or disposal of the injunction proceedings.

## COOK POLAR REPORT BY DANISH EXPERTS HAS BEEN RECEIVED

WASHINGTON—The long-delayed report of the University of Copenhagen to the National Geographic Society has arrived in Washington. It was written in Danish, and, though brief, was to the point.

The report sets forth that the documents which were handed to the commission for examination are:

1. A typewritten report of Dr. Cook's north pole journey, made by Mr. Lonsdale (61 folio pages).

2. A typewritten copy made from Dr. Cook's notebooks, covering the period from March 18, 1908, until June 13, 1908, the time in which, according to Dr. Cook's statement, he journeyed to the pole and back to an undefined point on the polar ice west of Axel Heibergsland (16 folio pages).

The commission, after deciding that it was promised the original note books of Dr. Cook, reports that they have not as yet come to hand, and summarizes the convictions of the members, individually and collectively, as follows:

"The report of the expedition referred to under (1) is essentially the same that was published during September and October of this year in the New York Herald.

"The copy of the notebooks referred to under (2) contains no original astronomical observations whatsoever, but only results.

"The data in the documents submitted to us are of such unsatisfactory character that it is not possible to declare with certainty that the astronomical observations referred to were actually made. There are likewise lacking details in practical matters—such as sledge journeys—which could furnish some control. The commission, therefore, is of the opinion that the material submitted for examination contains no proof whatsoever that Dr. Cook reached the pole.

"Ellis Stromgren, chairman, Folke Engstrom, C. F. Peckole, G. Holm, Knud Rasmussen, I. A. D. Jensen, Carl Ryder."

"In consequence of the explanation given by the commission of specialists, the consistency of the members, and the fact that the material which has come to the university for examination contains no observations nor information that can be regarded as proof that Dr. Cook in his last polar journey reached the north pole.

"Carl Jul. Salomonsen, V. Bentzon."

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Others from \$1000 to \$1800.

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Worth \$500. Now \$350  
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Worth \$850. Now \$750  
Others from \$100 to \$200.

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Worth \$350. Now \$250  
Others from \$50 to \$200.

Marten Sets  
Worth \$300. Now \$225  
Others from \$25 to \$150.

Ermine  
Worth \$425. Now \$255  
Others from \$75 to \$200.

Lynx Sets  
Worth \$250. Now \$175  
Others from \$75 to \$150.

Men's Mink Lined Coats  
Worth \$500. Now \$400  
Others from \$165 to \$350.  
Otter and Persian Collars.

Men's Marmot Lined Coats  
Worth \$100. Now \$85  
Others from \$35 to \$100.  
Otter, Rat or Persian Collars.

Men's Muskrat Lined Coats  
Worth \$165. Now \$125  
Others from \$50 to \$115.  
Otter, Rat or Persian Collars.

Leopard and Ocelot Coats for Men and Women  
Worth \$125. Now \$95

Coon Coats for Men and Women  
Worth \$150. Now \$100  
Others from \$10 to \$100.

Calf and Dog Coats for Auto Use  
Worth \$40. Now \$30  
Others from \$15 to \$30.

Women's Black and Brown Pony Coats  
Worth \$200. Now \$150  
Others from \$50 to \$175.  
Various Lengths.

Women's Mink Coats  
50 inches long.  
Worth \$2500. Now \$1800  
Others from \$250 to \$250.  
Various Lengths.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats  
Worth \$400. Now \$285  
Others from \$10 to \$210.

Women's Persian Coats  
Worth \$500. Now \$350  
20 inches long.

Women's Natural Seal Coat  
Worth \$275. Now \$150  
50 inches long.

Women's Caracul Coats  
Worth \$400. Now \$300  
Others from \$50 to \$100.  
Various Lengths.

Women's Marmot and Muskrat Coats  
Worth \$125. Now \$90  
Others from \$15 to \$125.

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usual price 65.00

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Dining Chairs, fine leather seats . . . . 10.00  
usual price 13.50

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usual price 21.00

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At 25 to 33 1-8% less than former prices.

Bureaus, with large French plate glass mirror. . . 21.00, 32.00 and 37.00  
usual prices, 27.00, 45.00 and 55.00

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usual prices 30.00, 40.00 and 60.00

Odd Toilet Tables. . . . . 19.50, 25.00 and 33.00  
usual prices 25.00, 33.00 and 45.00

All odd Bedroom and Dining Room Chairs at about one-half usual prices.

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# Reviews of Books

## What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

"THE ABBEY OF GREAT BRITAIN." By H. Claborn Dixon. London: T. Werner Laurie; 6 shillings net. Illustrated.

Any person who has traveled at all in England must have become aware of the immense wealth of monastic remains scattered all over the country. Whether you climb up into the hills along the Scotch border, or sail out to the little islands off the mainland, whether you cross the Yorkshire moors, or find your way through the fens into the Norfolk Holy land, whether you cross the Severn into Wales, or wander through the West of Mr. Hardy, it is all the same.

"The rising sun's first smile  
Gleams on the grass-crowned top of yon  
tall tower  
Whose caving occupants with joy proclaim  
Prescriptive title to the shattered pile."

When it is remembered that England and Wales together are smaller than the single state of New York, this ceases to be strange, for during the years which witnessed the complete dissolution of the monasteries, 1536-1540, no less than 375 smaller houses and 646 greater ones were suppressed. To have literally driven the play over these would have been a colossal task, and as a consequence the stupendous mass of ruins still existing has escaped.

It is strictly accurate to say ruins because even in such cases as Westminster, Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, Oxford or Bristol, whose actual churches were saved to become cathedrals, or in the innumerable greater number of cases, such as Tewkesbury, Shrewsbury, Ramsey or Sherborne, to give only a few, in which they survived to become parish churches, the domestic buildings have entirely or largely disappeared. At the same time much was done to blot the buildings and their memories off the face of the land. The magnificent "treasure-house" of Glastonbury, which had taken the place of the original wattle-huts, ascribed by tradition never questioned to Joseph of Arimathea, was converted into a quarry from which the stones were hauled to ballast the new road to Wells.

With the exception of the great gateway and the church, now the cathedral, scarcely a fragment remains of the once mighty abbey of St. Albans, in whose scriptorium Matthew Paris once sat, day by day, "a sort of thirteenth-century editor of the Times," corresponding with kings and statesmen, weighing and selecting their news, and working the wondrous material into his famous "Chronica Majora." One equal, perhaps superior, St. Albans had, the wonderful abbey of St. Edmund, so well known to the world through the delightful chronicle of Jocelin of Brakelond, which Carlyle made live again in the pages of "Past and Present." From that day Abbot Samson has been a landmark in English history.

"In the wandering gossip-pages of Jocelin," Mr. Green writes, "the life of the twelfth century, so far as it could penetrate abbey walls, still glows distinct for us round the figure of the shrewd, practical, kindly, imperious abbot who looks out, a little travestied, perhaps, from the pages of Mr. Carlyle." Leland, who visited it a few years before the day which brought Cromwell's commissioners to its doors, wrote of it, "He that saw it would say, verily it was a city, so many gates there are in it, and some of brass, and so many towers, and a most stately church, upon which attend three others also, standing gloriously in one and the same churchyard, all of passing fine and curious workmanship."

The church itself was 20 feet longer than the vast cathedral at York, while the magnificent conventual buildings lay to the north of it, for some unexplained reason, instead of, as in every other case, to the south. And now all this was doomed. The massive encircling walls were thrown down, the cross-bar that served the buildings, the gold and the jewels were carried away. Of the splendid monastic city all that is left today are a few arches of the minster and some fragments of the walls and gates.

Mr. Dixon has selected a great subject, in one sense too great a subject to be disposed of in a book of 200 pages. It is true that he has confined himself to the abbey, and that he has omitted even those abbies whose churches were appropriated, at the dissolution, as cathedrals for the new dioceses, but on the other hand, he has crossed the Cheviots into Scotland, and to the sketches of the 50 English and two Welsh abbies has added those of 14 in Scotland.

Now the story of any one of the great English abbies, St. Albans for instance, is in itself the story of several centuries of English history. It is manifest, therefore, that the author's plan has been to produce a hand-book rather than even a historical essay. In this he has not been unsuccessful. The preamble to each sketch gives, in the fewest possible words, the main facts in the history of the conventual life and buildings.

The sketches themselves are often interesting, though they are often hopelessly mistaken in their values. The long quotations from the poets occupy space which could be far better utilized, though indeed extracts from such writers as Walter de Map would not be out of place. Wordsworth's "Ecclesiastical Sonnets" are not exactly in the nature of discoveries, but there is rather more than a page of Wordsworth sandwiched into the brief account of St. Mary's, York.

There is another quite unnecessary quotation from the same writer contained in the all too short description of Bede's monastery at Jarrow, and yet another in the section on Fountains, as if the ruins of this abbey, perhaps the most beautiful and interesting in exist-

ence, did not require every line which could be devoted to them.

It is not in the nature of illustrations to such a work as this to give anything approaching an adequate idea of the wealth of the archeological treasures concerned. The author presents a considerable number of views, but they are practically confined to the churches, which, no matter how beautiful, every one is familiar with. The opportunity might have been seized for the publication in a popular form of some details of the equally beautiful but far less known conventual buildings, such as are to be found in profusion in the ruins of Fountains or Furness or in a minor degree in the perfectly preserved remains at Sherborne, where Mr. Freeman was wont to declare a mediaeval monastery might still be studied first hand.

It was in the year 998 that the King, Aethelred the Unready, granted Wulfsey, twelfth Bishop of Sherborne, permission to introduce the Benedictine rule into the cathedral. Five hundred and forty-two years later the abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII., who sold the magnificent minster to Sir John Horesey for £200. Sir John in turn passed the minster on to the parishioners at a profit of £30 to himself, and to the astuteness of the townsfolk in paying for the lead before any other part of the building is in a large measure due the present satisfactory condition of the edifice.

The domestic buildings were less fortunate, but about half of them still remain very much in the condition the dissolution found them. These buildings were leased by Sir John to the school, which, originally as the school of the cathedral, has been in existence for nearly 1000 and most probably 1200 years. They consist of the old Guesten hall, with its heavily timbered roof, communicating by a stone staircase, in the thickness of the wall, with the offices underneath, the doors of which opened on to the western ambulatory of the cloister court. At right angles to this, raised over the heavy Norman undercroft, is the Abbot's hall, communicating with the Abbot's lodging and kitchen. The old conduit from the cloisters still exists, and in this the monks did their washing, shaving, and hairdressing; so too, at a little distance off, does the grange or farmhouse of the abbey.

It is easy to pick holes in the work of a man who sets out to tell you something of the abbies of Great Britain in 200 pages, and therefore it is much easier to find fault with Mr. Dixon's work than it would be to emulate it. It is, however, safe to say that any one who desires to obtain such information as a book of this nature is capable of affording, will find it here in a useful and handy form.

"THE ART OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM." By David C. Preyer, M. A. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

It is just 40 years since a letter of the Hon. John Hay was considered by a group of gentlemen at the Union League Club in New York and the project of the Metropolitan Museum inaugurated. In little more than a generation the museum has established itself in the front rank of the world's museums. This has been done entirely without government support, such as the museums abroad receive. At the beginning it was solely an individual effort, and the help of the city in housing the art treasures was extended only when these had become so numerous that the museum was an assured fact. It speaks well for the citizenship of New York that there were those to give thus freely of time and thought and money to establish an inspiring educational institution for the development of American taste and culture.

Intended both for those who have free access to the museum, and for those who must be content to read of the treasures there gathered, Mr. Preyer's book will serve the twofold purpose with much acceptability. If it has a little too much of the guidebook twang about it, it is never rises to really sympathetic or eloquent interpretation, there is yet well-considered comment and explanation; if the colloquial style lacks warmth, yet there occurs once in a while a bit of humorous characterization or pleasant gossip, which is more like the friend sharing his knowledge than the mechanical cicerone.

One of the most interesting pieces of which he tells is an Etruscan bronze chariot belonging to the sixth century B. C. It was found, in fragments, on an Umbrian hillside and the fragments having been mounted on a wooden framework, the chariot is one of the rarest of museum pieces. The designs of the repousse work are of Greek origin, but show the delicate touch of the Etruscan. The buckles and fibulae found near the same spot are much like those in use today, and it may be information to many that the antique fibula is nothing more nor less than a safety pin, being constructed on precisely the same principle. Yet, would it not sound like an anachronism to say, in rhapsodizing over the "Apollo Belvedere" that the mantle is secured on the right shoulder by a safety pin?

The collection of casts, one of the largest in the world, includes the original plaster cast of Canova's "Cupid and Psyche," and among the statuary is George Gray Barnard's striking group, "I Feel Two Natures Struggling Within Me," that powerful portrayal of struggle between twin figures, upon which the writer acutely comments: "such is the potent spirit of the artist's genius that not a suggestion of modern pessimism despoils the inspiring contemplation."

Of the drawings—over 1000 in number—many are first drawings for fa-

mous works; some are anonymous, and the author makes wise guesses as to authorship of these, usually giving reasons for the reader's judgment to act upon. Some pen and ink sketches by Rembrandt are of great interest as showing that artist's power of expressing himself with what the present writer calls "an astonishing economy of means." These intimate memorials of master artists are of inestimable value in helping to an understanding of their technique, as for instance, a number of sheets of Durer showing clearly how he built up his drawing bit by bit. Here too are the absorbingly attractive drawings of the mystic poet-artist, Blake, and an architectural drawing by Ruskin of the colonnade of the ducal palace at Venice.

Among the Dutch paintings is one which lay for 35 years in storage, and only in 1906 was placed and labeled as a "Crucifixion" by Charles Engelbrecht (1408-1533). It is described as a curious painting with stiff and angular figures and is exceedingly valuable. The Dutch gallery is especially rich in fine examples of the greatest artists, and the chapter describing these is written with more heart than any other.

German art Mr. Preyer writes rather hard things, tempered with hope, which seems a future, where a past or present is scarcely recognized. By classing Durer as a great engraver, rather than a great painter, and claiming the essential qualities of Holbein's art of the Dutch school, he removes from the German list the two names which cannot be dealt with negligently. Yet, with Kaulbach, Munkacsy, De Fréger, Schreyer, Knaus and Max, it would seem that he unnecessarily contrives the judgment of competent critics and connoisseurs when he sees no present in German art.

The Spanish collection includes three canvases of Sorolla, which fact is a star indicating what the present policy of the museum is doing to insure its future greatness in all departments.

This is what the author says of Rosa Bonheur's ever-admired "Horse Fair":

"Although the art student, the connoisseur, the experienced reviewer may shrug his shoulders and point out numberless reasons why this painting does not satisfy the highest canons of art, the fact remains that the multitude will always regard it with delight and admiration. Ho! polloi does not know much about the 'lack of quality' in Rosa Bonheur's work, or about her inferiority as an interpreter of animal life to Tryon, Geriault or Barry—and, what is more, does not care. To them, here is a scene full of animation, the rampant horses are 'just so,' the color is pleasing to the uninitiated, the artist understood her business and knew what she was about,—anybody could tell that, and nothing more is wanted; and Rosa Bonheur's 'Horse Fair' will be the first picture many visitors will look for for a good long time to come. So it should always be kept nicely cleaned and varnished, a joy to beholders."

Mr. Preyer is not one who protests too much in regard to American art, but gives a discriminating resume of the examples exhibited, and sympathetically recognizes the purpose of the museum to make such a collection as will, besides its esthetic value, furnish a history of American art, from its imitative beginning down to the present day. Upon our latest artists, he wisely refrains from uttering criticism, saying:

"Of very few of these artists the last word of fame or failure could now be written; and we must wait until the balance is struck between the favor that placed their work in their present surroundings, and the ultimate verdict of critical analysis."

"CASTLES AND CHATEAUX OF OLD BURGUUNDY." By Francis Milford. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

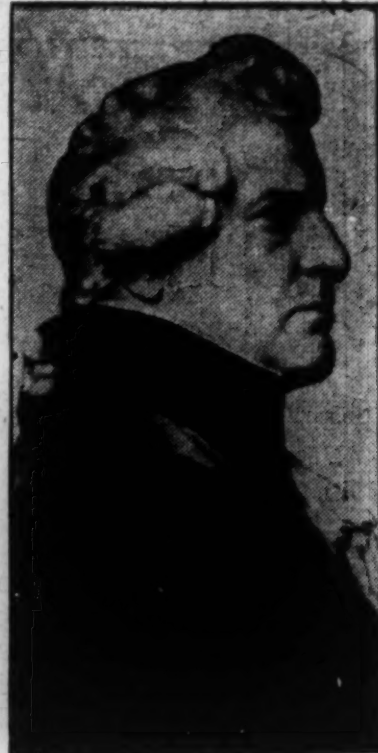
Whether because Burgundy and the border provinces have not been the arena for such poignant human history as Italy, or that these provinces have not the wealth of literary and artistic association with which some of Mr. Milford's earlier itineraries are endowed, certain it is that the present work will not take highest rank among the author's delightful books of pleasure travel. The impression persists that the book has been written as a task, or as a matter of habit, as who should say—"We have journeyed; now, as custom ordaineth, let us write."

Romance is plentiful in Burgundy, but romance is not Mr. Milford's forte—he tells about it, but there is no fire in his touch, the picture does not glow. The book increases in interest as it proceeds, and history, legend, motto and chanson are strung upon a thread of description, forming a readable narrative, more enjoyable as intermittent reading than as a whole.

The author's tendency has always been to travel in the less hackneyed places, viewing the less heralded buildings and scenes, and once in this trip, he reaps a benefit.

"Bazoches is not a name that is on the tip of the tongue of every man and guide to French history, though the appearance of its chateau is such that one wonders that it is not more often cited. Bazoches is a townlet of 500 inhabitants and not one of them cares whether you come or go. They do not even marvel that the chateau is the only thing in the place that ever brings a stranger there—they ignore the fact that you are there, by this reckoning one puts Bazoches, the town and the chateau, down as something quite unimportant."

Yet the edifice is grandly worth seeing, and its principal apartment is furnished today with the very belongings



ANTONIO SCOTTI AS SCARPIA.

Scotti created this role at "Tosca" production, Costanzi theater, Rome, nine years ago.

which served the use of Marechal Vauban in the seventeenth century.

As if this indifference might be a trait expressing itself variously, he lights upon the fact that at Montbard, known to history as the birthplace and home of Buffon, whose "Histoire Naturelle" was a great work in the eighteenth century, the memory of the naturalist appears to have wholly faded out.

"It is disconcerting for a stranger to accost some bon homme or bon femme to learn the way to the chateau de Buffon, and to receive in reply a simple stare and the observation, 'I don't know the man.' . . . This may seem an exaggeration, but it is not, and furthermore, the thing may happen anywhere."

The chapter, "In Old Burgundy," with its fascinating little head-map showing the changes from the time of the Gauls to the later monarchy, is full and instructive, as is also that on Chambéry, scene of gorgeous ceremonies, and the repository of memories of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

A curious tale, whether legend or history, is that of the Chateau de La Roche-pot, at Nolay, the town of Lazare Carnot, whose grandson became President of the French republic. The President's son now owns the ancient property and is restoring it. It seems that the Sire de la Roche-Nolay hired a laborer, named Pot, to dig a well in his courtyard, for which service so great a price was demanded that he was obliged to give the property to him as payment. How long the line of Pots thus inaugurated lasted is not stated, but through marriages and revolutions, the chateau passed successively into the hands of the Montmorencis, the Sullys and to the family of De Fargis. In 1799 it was partially demolished and is now being restored according to original plans of the fifteenth century.

A visit to the family home of Lamartine reveals the tenets of his many praises of its landscape, and one of the most charming illustrations of the book is that of his chateau, attractive architecturally and as having been the home of the brilliant writer and orator.

On the Swiss border, the traveler finds the town of Ferney, which Voltaire virtually built up about his home, with a view of founding an industry of watch-making, such as Switzerland boasted. The chateau or manor, of a model similar to that upon which many of our colonial mansions were built, still stands, as does the tiny chapel which Voltaire erected, with the unique dedication above its portal:

"Deo Exerit Voltaire MDCCXLI."

The book is handsomely bound. The illustrations are from paintings made by Blanche McManus on the spot, and are particularly beautiful and well reproduced.

"FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEFS." By Charles H. Johnson. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Mr. Johnson has dedicated his book to all schoolboys and young men, which is well done so far as it goes, but the girls should read it, too, and the majority of adult readers may learn and profit by it. It is an excellent side light upon the study of American history, and its unassuming place has no competitor.

Gathered here are the life stories of great Indian chiefs whose noble gifts and deeds should not be allowed to pass out of remembrance. While necessarily dealing with human passions and warfare, these are kept within restrained proportions; perhaps no less could be said at any point to provide the historical background for these well-executed pen portraits.

The reader here learns how these chiefs came by their picturesque names, and how well they measured up to some of the highest of these; of Logan, the orator, whose majestic speeches have been likened to the best efforts of Cicero, and of that still greater orator, Red Jacket, whose speeches to his people show the secret of his marvelous power over them, and whose speech to the friendly missionary explaining the Indian's reason for rejecting the Christian religion, should be preserved among us as a whole-some exercise in the grace of humility.

For neither English settlers nor American citizens have any cause for pride where the Indian is concerned, and it is meet for us, their descendants by blood or citizenship, to "go softly," as we remember the fact, which history makes

(Continued on Page Ten, Col. Two.)

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

LAST summer Mischa Elman spent his three months vacation at the seashore in Holland, learning new music for his concert tours this season. He took especial pains to prepare as far as he could a fresh American repertoire, because he knew that his American audiences would not like to have him ask for their applause in the same music that he presented last year.

Mr. Elman has played much since the season began; he gave 50 concerts in Germany alone in October, November and December.

The Dvorak concerto, which was his number on the Symphony program Saturday night, he first played last summer in a concert given by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra at Scheveningen. He has performed this work at regular concerts of the present musical season in Berlin, Paris, Leipzig and London.

Elman's Stradivarius violin, men in the Symphony orchestra say, has changed its tone since a year ago. And without doubt it has, for Elman could not have spent a summer of study on a new repertory without thinking out new ideas of expression and making his Stradivarius give out tones corresponding to those ideas. He seems to prefer a less highly accented rhythm than pleased him formerly; in his phrasing he shows a tendency to subdue the sharper, more obvious outlines of his melody. His tone and his playing altogether in the Dvorak concert is more subjective than it was in the pieces he gave in his first concert here.

The Elgar symphony, which appeared on Mr. Fiedler's twelfth program, was interpreted in the serious manner which becomes the work and was given such applause as the Saturday audience has only for Mr. Fiedler's best efforts. The program of the concert was as follows: Elgar, symphony in A-flat major, op. 55; Dvorak, concerto in A minor for violin, op. 53; soloist, Mischa Elman; fantasia for orchestra and organ, op. 9; organist, Mr. Marshall.

### THE OPERA.

There will be an exchange of musical talent between Boston and New York this week; Max Fiedler and the Symphony orchestra go to New York, taking Mischa Elman as the soloist; Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel come here, bringing Toscanini, Hertz and Tangu, together with the best of the Metropolitan instrumental forces and the two most distinguished Metropolitan singers, Farrar and Caruso. At first it was the Metropolitan plan to save Caruso for the second visit of the company in the spring, but at the last moment it was decided to bring the best of everything to the present Boston engagement.

Late Saturday afternoon Humperdinck's opera of the gingerbread children and the witch's oven and Leonora's "Pagliacci" were put in place of "Trovatore" for the performance of Saturday evening, Jan. 15.

The "Hansel and Gretel" cast is as follows:  
Hansel.....Mme. Mattfeld  
Gretel.....Mme. Altan  
The mother.....Mme. Wickham  
The witch.....Mme. Matichuk  
The woodchopper.....Goritz

In "Pagliacci" Caruso will sing the role of Canio, Mme. Noria that of Nedda. The season will open tonight with "Tristan and Isolde"; Mme. Fremstad, the soprano, Carl Burrian, the tenor, Miss Florence Wickham will sing the contralto role of Brangäne instead of Mme. Homer. Toscanini will conduct.

Miss Florence Wickham is an American singer, a daughter of the chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. She sang for three years at the Grand Ducal opera in Schwerin and she has appeared in many other German cities. Though she is one of the younger artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company, she is practised in the leading contralto roles. She has taken the part of Brangäne in New York performances. She will appear in three operas in Boston, "Tristan," "Parsifal" and "Hansel and Gretel."

The Metropolitan singers arrive by special train this afternoon at 2:30. Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel will come by one of the regular trains and will be present at the opening of the season tonight.

The performance of "Tristan" tonight and that of "Lohengrin" on Thursday night necessarily begin early. Mr. Toscanini will start the prelude to "Tristan" promptly at 7:30.

### THOMPSON RECITAL.

Miss Edith Thompson made her first public appearance as a pianist in Jordan hall Saturday afternoon with the following program: Sarabande, Rameau-MacDowell; Les Petits Moulinas, V. Couperin; Gavotte, Mozart-Silotti; sonata, op. 22, Schumann; intermezzo, op. 9, Brahms; prelude, aria et finale, Cesar Franck; Le Vent, C. V. Alkan; valse, op. 42, valse, op. 64, ballade, G. minor, Chopin.

Miss Thompson is one of those rarely heard beginners who perform their music for their hearers and not for themselves. Her phrasing of melodies is clear and fearlessly searches out all their romantic and expressive possibilities. At the very outset of her life before the public she is

free of the studies and free of musical pedagogies. If she can always hold the attention of her audience as she held the attention of her first audience, she will never lack applause.

Miss Thompson's success on Saturday came from her grasp of a few important principles of interpretation. Her work was intelligent, and imaginative within the narrow lines of her program. She chose to perform only that kind of music which she can do well. She should give the public a chance to judge of her again in a program of wider scope.

### NOTES.

Miss Maud Allan, the dancer, will make her first American appearance in Symphony hall Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 19, interpreting music of the classic masters. She will be assisted by Gustav Strube's orchestra of 55 Symphony men.

William J. Henderson, musical critic of the New York Sun, will give a lecture

in Chickering hall Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 1, on "Epochs of Piano Music." Miss Olga Samaroff will give the musical illustrations.

The Faellen Pianoforte school has just issued a brochure entitled "A Retrospect," which names representative localities to which the Faellen system has spread in the United States and describes the pedagogic methods that have led to Faellen's success.

Hamilton Hodges, a colored baritone, formerly of Boston, will give a song recital in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 25. Mr. Hodges has lately come from Auckland, New Zealand, where he has taken part in recitals and in oratorio concerts. He has appeared twice privately in Boston: at a Sunday evening rehearsal of the Handel and Haydn Society and at the Hotel Somerset banquet at which Booker Washington was a guest.

## NEW YORK MUSIC LETTER

NEW YORK—If announcements in the local press are to be credited, grand opera by wireless is an achievement near at hand. It is reported that the Metropolitan Opera house has installed an elaborate wireless telephone plant designed to transmit opera, all but the scenery, hundreds of miles over the country. The plan is being engineered by Dr. De Forest and another wireless expert named Turner.

The initial test of the plan, it is said, will take place Wednesday, when Mme. Fremstad will sing Tosca to fashionable audiences, not only in the opera house but to other fashionable audiences assembled in wireless telephone plants in a dozen different towns.

Arrangements have been made with a number of wireless stations to be in readiness to receive the opera over the air lines, and additional receivers have been attached to allow as many persons as possible to hear it.

The wireless outfit has been arranged

behind and above the stage so as to catch every note of the piece and to transmit it through the ether. Recently preliminary tests were made with regular wire telephones, and persons uptown sat comfortably in their Morris chairs and heard Caruso sing in "La Gioconda."

With the German singers from the Metropolitan gone for a week in Boston, and the French singers from the Manhattan away in Washington, New York this week is experiencing a full dose of Italian opera. More than a dozen of those works are to be found on the local bills.

But there is to be one French production of importance. A semi-novelty at the New theater on Tuesday night will be "Fra Diavolo," the famous opera-comique of Francois Aubert.

Never before has one of the classic creations of this composer been given

(Continued on Page Ten, Column One.)

### HOTELS.

### RESORTS—FLORIDA.

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## CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER.

CHICAGO—Max Rabinoff has announced that the popular Sunday afternoon concert at the Auditorium by the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra will be resumed Jan. 16. The soloists will be Mme. Rosa Olitzka, contralto, the grand opera singer, and Leopold Kramer, violinist.

Four other concerts will be given in the series, on Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6 and Feb. 13. The soloists will include Mme. Hannah Wolff, the Dutch pianist, Mme. Osborn Hanna, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Mme. Jane Noria of the same organization, Mme. Jeanne Jomelli and Mme. Lillian Nordica.

Maud Allan, the dancer, will appear at one of the concerts, but the date has not been definitely decided upon. It probably will be Feb. 6.

January will be a full month for the music lover of Chicago. The Boston Grand Opera Company will be here for two weeks beginning next Monday night. Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in Orchestra hall Jan. 11.

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Mmes. Fremstad, Homer, MM. Burrian, Amato, Blass, Hall, Muhlmann, Conductor M. Toscanini.

Thurs., Jan. 13, LOHENGGRIN; Fri., Jan. 14, TOSCA; Sat. Mat., Jan. 15, at 1 P.M., FALFALE; Sat. Night, HANSEL UND GRETEL; Sun., Jan. 16, PAGLIACCI.

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"Siegfried Wagner and His Work" and  
"Lohengrin" and "Parsifal" at Baywatch  
Tomorrow Evening, Jan. 11, and Wednesday  
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Tickets \$2.00 and \$1.50 at the Hall.

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## SCHOOLS



## PROSPECT OF CANAL BILL GOING THROUGH SEEMS VERY BRIGHT

WASHINGTON—The President seems likely to have his way about the management of affairs in the Canal Zone. The bill which recently passed the House providing for the reorganization of matters administrative and otherwise in the zone, is the administration bill, and since opposition to it in the Senate will probably not be serious, it seems likely that the President is to have the pleasure of putting the proposed new law into operation during the present calendar year.

The bill passed by the House makes the President responsible for the government of the zone and for the construction of the canal, and as to both these matters it gives him the freest sort of hand. The existing canal commission is to be abolished, and in its place the President is to name a director-general, who is to have full charge of all the work and be subject to dismissal at his will.

It is clearly the intent of the bill which has gone through the House that the director-general shall assume all the authority at present exercised by the canal commission. Congress has never attempted to govern the Canal Zone. With its consent, this work has been performed by the President. The pending bill disturbs these executive powers only slightly. After the completion of the canal, Congress will probably establish permanent civil government in the Zone, but at present it has no such thought in mind, and is quite willing that the President, with the power concentrated in his office, shall look after affairs and exercise wide discretion and authority. The pending bill says that the President is to make all laws, rules and regulations for the government of the Zone that he may deem necessary. The director-general and his assistants are merely to see that these laws, rules and regulations are carried out. In short, the President is to dig the canal and govern the strip of land adjacent to it through agents of his own selection, subject in the case of the director-general to confirmation by the Senate.

The Senate will also have the right to confirm the man who is named by the President to be judge of the circuit court of the zone, but all the minor courts are to be created by the President without Senate interference. There is to be extradition from the zone, and in felony cases the defendants are to have trial by jury. It will be the duty of the President to determine all claims for personal injury to canal employees.

So runs the bill. Should it become a law, the president will name Col. George W. Goethals as the director-general, the man who has been so uniformly successful in his management of canal affairs since the government took the work out of the hands of civilian engineers.

There was a good deal of opposition to the bill in the House, most of it based on the fact that it would leave a good many men now on the zone and drawing comfortable salaries without jobs. The entire delegation from Pennsylvania, regular Republicans of the most regular sort, voted against the bill on final passage because it will, if enacted into law, take jobs away from several men belonging to that state. There was similar opposition to the bill from other sections of the country, and had it not been for the solid vote of the so-called Republican insurgents, it might have been defeated.

The proposed consolidation of authority on the zone in the person of the director-general, acting under the immediate orders of the President, is a move toward concentration of responsibility which it is believed will operate satisfactorily in all directions. The present commission, while made up of men perfectly willing to do all they could, has been clearly unable to justify its existence. Members have sat around at Panama and done nothing more difficult than the drawing of salaries. The real responsibility has necessarily been centered in Colonel Goethals, and could not by him be transferred to the commission, which was compelled to accept his recommendations and frequently to go to him for advice.

Representative Madden of Chicago, a large contractor, told the House that in his opinion the government ought to select an engineer director and turn everything over to him. Mr. Madden has visited the Canal Zone twice, and finds no excuse for the way things have been managed there under the commission, which is more ornamental than useful, and frequently out of harmony with Colonel Goethals.

It provides material for a curious commentary on public affairs in the United States, that many votes in the House on this canal bill should be controlled entirely by the thought of jobs that might be affected under any change in the form of government, and not by the larger merits of the proposition. The attitude of Pennsylvania, already referred to, was merely typical; and just what the President would have done without the support of the House insurgents, who either have no constituents holding fat jobs in the Canal Zone, or if they have, do not care to place support of those constituents above a desire to decide this question of canal government properly. It would be difficult to say.

**RAILROAD GROWTH IN TEXAS.**  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Since 1905, 2663 miles of railroads have been built and placed in operation in Texas. Railroads now in the course of construction have a total length of 1345 miles and roads projected 515.

## SENATOR CRAWFORD DEMANDS PROBE OF HIGH COST OF FOOD

WASHINGTON—Everybody is being pinched and something must be done," said Senator Crawford (Rep., S. D.) to the United Press today regarding the advisability of action by Congress to relieve the people from the burden of the present high cost of living.

"Either prices must go down or wages must go up," continued the senator. "Wages have changed little in the past 10 years and prices for the necessities of life have increased 50 per cent."

Senator Crawford introduced a resolution a few days ago calling upon the department of commerce and labor to inform Congress as to increases in wages, if any, changes in wholesale and retail prices of food products and the manufactures of cotton, wool and hides in the past 10 years.

"I was not prompted in this action by a call from my state," he said. "Most of the people of South Dakota are producers of food products and high prices are to their advantage. General humanitarian considerations, however, demand that something be done."

The senator will endeavor to have his resolution passed today.

Senator Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) has also introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of high prices by a Senate committee. Two calls for investigation have been made by members of the House, Howland (Rep., O.) and Hull (Dem., Tenn.).

Altogether it does not appear that the

## Increase in the Food Prices In Capital from 1890 to 1910

	Cents.	P.C.
Chuck roast beef, per beef	85.5	50.0
Round steak, per pound	97	33.8
Sirloin steak, per pound	97	38.9
Corned beef, per pound	97	87.5
Lamb chops, per pound	10	66.6
Pork chops, per pound	48	80.0
Roast pork, per pound	97	62.6
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	19	79.2
Lard, pure leaf, per pound	97	63.6

controlling powers in Congress have any desire to go into the big question. Some of the members are eager to fix the blame for exorbitant charges and to provide measures for relief, but the feeling is that no adequate remedy is at hand or that political considerations may be a bar to action.

A million members by March 1, to wage battle against the trusts controlling the necessities of life, is the hope of leaders of the movement for the organization of the national anti-trust league. For final action regarding the organization of the league invitations have been sent to every senator and representative in Washington besides all prominent citizens to attend a meeting here next Saturday night. President Taft will be invited to be present and lend his moral support to the undertaking.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### CHILD'S DRESS.

Dresses made in jersey style are very much liked for little girls, and this one is exceptionally pretty and childish in effect. White serge with yoke of lace makes the one illustrated, but it will be found admirably well adapted to pique, linen and all similar washable materials as well as to those of wool. It can be made all in one or with the skirt attached to a body lining and the shorter portion separate as preferred. White pique with yoke of embroidery, the trimming pale blue or pink, would make a very dainty, charming frock, smart in the extreme. The skirt is straight and the body portion half fitted.

The pattern (6547) may be had in sizes for girls of 6 to 12 years of age at any May Mantle agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### BISQUE OF CLAM SOUP.

Wash and scrub one half peck clams. Put in a kettle with one fourth cup hot water, cover closely and cook until shells are well opened. Drain liquor from clams and strain carefully. Add to clam liquor enough boiling water to make one quart. Cook one tablespoon finely cut onion and two tablespoons grated carrot with two tablespoons butter, five minutes, stirring constantly. Add two tablespoons flour and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the clam water. Cook five minutes, strain and add one cup cream. Season with salt and pepper.

### CHICKEN JELLY.

Cut a well-grown fowl for a fricassee; put it in the double boiler and sprinkle over it half a teaspoonful of celery seed and a pinch of cayenne pepper; cover very closely and keep the water boiling around it until the meat falls from the bone; then strain it through a towel, add salt to taste and leave it on ice; when firm remove the fat. It may be eaten cold, with bread and butter, or as a soup by adding two or three tablespoons of boiling water to an equal quantity of the jelly.

### IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

A clearance sale of carpets is under way at the John H. Pray & Sons Company, 646-658 Washington street, which offers some excellent bargains in domestic rugs and carpets. Royal Wilton, 9x12, formerly marked at \$39.50, now have a sale price of \$29.50. Brussels rugs of the same size have been marked from \$29.50 to \$22. An exceptionally good Axminster 9x12 may be purchased for \$19.50. This formerly sold for \$25. Some of the most striking reductions on rugs have been made on Wilton velvets. An 11x12 Wilton rug is offered for \$20, reduced from \$35. On many of the small rugs the shopper will find that a reduction of 50 per cent has been made. Some of the reductions on carpets are as follows: Body Brussels, \$1.75 to 97¢; royal Wiltons, \$3 to \$1.50; tapestry Brussels, \$1.50 to 67¢; Wilton velvets, \$1.50 to 75¢; and Axminsters, \$1.75 to 95¢.

Browning, King & Co., are showing some real bargains in men's winter suits. The blue, black and fancy mixture suits that sold for \$40, \$35, \$32 and \$30 at the beginning of the season have all been reduced to \$24.50. For \$14.50 the customer may get a suit formerly

## INTERNATIONAL LAW EXPERTS SAY PEACE COURT IS PRACTICAL

WASHINGTON—International lawyers who are in touch with the attitude of the various world powers declare that the proposal of Secretary Knox for a peace court is the most obvious and the simplest solution of the problem which confronted The Hague peace conference.

No objection is expected from England, France, Germany, Russia and Austria. It is probable that these governments will give assent to Secretary Knox's proposal and that the Latin-American and other governments can easily be persuaded to follow their example, as the way has already been opened for their adoption of the plan creating the prize court.

The greatest obstacle encountered by the conference in its consideration both of the prize court and the arbitral court was the dislike on the part of the Latin-American governments to subscribe to any arrangement which would not give them equality with the great powers. It was manifestly impossible to have 40 or more judges. An arrangement was finally reached by which the great powers were to be permanently represented and the smaller powers were to be represented in rotation, seven being changed each year. This agreement made the prize court possible, but the arbitral court plan did not arrive at that stage.

Secretary Knox's plan not only avoids the necessity of having two courts, as contemplated by the conference, but removes the possibility of objection on the part of the smaller governments who have subscribed to the plan of selecting the judges for the prize court on the ground that they have not equal representation. It utilizes the work already accomplished in the progress toward international peace and carries it another step forward.

PARIS—France is still considering Secretary Knox's circular note to the powers proposing an extension of the jurisdiction of the international prize court authorized in 1907 by The Hague peace conference, so as to cover general arbitral questions.

France has supported steadily every proposition designed to promote international arbitration and MM. Bourgeois, Renault and Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, the French members of the permanent Hague tribunal to whom the note has been referred for their opinion, are expected to report favorably on the proposition.

An exchange with the British cabinet, which has not yet reached a decision in the matter, also is probable before a formal answer is made to the United States.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The property at 134-136 Boylston, belonging to the Marsh estate, has been transferred to Arthur C. Stone by E. H. Talbot and H. Wheeler. The sale consists of a four-story building and 2000 square feet of land, the whole taxed at \$103,000. J. D. K. Willis & Co. and B. C. Toover were the brokers in the transaction. The sellers obtained a price in excess of the tax rating, it is said.

One of the finest undeveloped tracts of land in the Back Bay district has just been sold through the office of John W. Dunlop to J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, who will improve the site. The location is in Peterboro street, near Audubon road. The lot has a large frontage on the street, and its total area is 61,150 square feet. The tax valuation is \$97,200.

A new brick apartment house, under construction at 94 Hemenway street, Back Bay, has been purchased by Cortlandt Linknow. Samuel Altman was the grantor, and the title came through Charles J. Scheffren. The total assessment May 1 was \$23,700, of which amount \$18,700 represented the rating on the 7128 square feet of land. The building is taxed on an unfinished basis.

### BIG SALE IN HIGH STREET.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from J. Randolph Colledge and others, trustees, a property in the downtown business district numbered 19 to 25 High street, junction of Federal street, running through to Summer street. It comprises a large four-story brick structure containing stores on the lower floor, with the upper stories used for various lines of business. There are 4845 square feet of land and the total rating is \$243,800. Of this amount \$193,800 is on the land. John W. Dunlop was the broker.

### CITY BUYS SCHOOLHOUSE SITE.

The city of Boston has completed the purchase of additional property for the site of the new schoolhouse on Fayette street and other streets, South End. The title was given by Frank W. Boles. There are two brick and frame structures, occupying 3881 square feet of land, with a total assessment of \$11,300. The price paid was \$11,487. The assessors value the land at \$7200.

### WEST END PARCELS.

Four separate parcels on the westerly side of North Anderson street, near the corner of Cambridge street, West End, comprising 4400 square feet of land, with a frontage of nearly 80 feet, have been sold to Timothy Regan, who intends to construct four-story brick buildings. Three of the parcels have brick dwelling houses on them, but one is unimproved. The seller of one of these properties is

Walter S. Crane, who bought of H. P. Wilkins, about two months ago. The remaining three estates are part of the property bequeathed to the city of Boston by George F. Parkman, which was sold during the past summer to the Massachusetts General Hospital, which now sells them to Mr. Regan. The assessed value of the property is \$16,500, of which \$11,700 is on the land and \$4800 on the building. The broker was J. Murray Howe.

### ROXBURY CHANGE.

Daniel J. A'Hern has conveyed to Julius Lewis, the title coming through Arthur B. Chesley, three frame and two brick buildings and a lot 4006 square feet of land, the whole assessed on \$23,700, of which amount \$11,700 is on the lot.

### READING TRANSACTION.

S. G. Stewart has sold to Mrs. Charlotte E. Ferguson of North Reading his new six-room house, having hardwood floors, fireplaces, etc., with about 10,000 square feet of land, located in Oak street near Summer avenue. The purchaser will occupy before the end of the month. Arthur W. Temple negotiated the sale.

### REALTY EXCHANGE OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the directors of the real estate exchange the following officers were re-elected: President, Joseph B. Russell; vice-presidents, Henry M. Whitney, Francis A. Osborn, Moses Williams, Francis Peabody, Jr., John Mason Little, J. Morris Meredith, William A. Gaston, Henry Parkman, Charles W. Whittier, Arnold A. Rand, Alexander S. Porter, Charles S. Rackemann, Arthur F. Estabrook, Secretary Frederic H. Vieux, Leslie C. Wead presided.

## FETE IN COSTUME PROMISES WELL

The annual costume carnival to be held in Symphony hall on the evening of Jan. 25 promises to eclipse even last year's carnival, which judges pronounced the most beautiful of indoor spectacles.

During the past week, the New England Conservatory of Music, under whose auspices the carnival is given, has been the scene of active preparations for it. Rehearsals for the special dances have begun. The spectacular entertainment will consist of "Quint Japan" by 24 girls from Gardiner, Fred and Dana halls, and the "Dance of the Seasons" by 100 students from the junior and senior classes. Sinfonia, fraternity, Alpha Chi Omega, Phi Nu Gamma and Mu Phi Epsilon societies.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

# HONESTY ABILITY PROGRESS

VOTE FOR  
STORROW  
FOR MAYOR  
ELLIS

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE

(W. L.) COLLINS  
McDONALD  
KENNY  
STONE  
BRAND  
BALLANTYNE  
LANE  
ATTRIDGE  
HALE

For City Council

WILLIAM C. FREE, 10 Elm Hill Park, Boston, Mass.

## WORDS OF APPRECIATION

Additional comments of press on anniversary number of The Christian Science Monitor.

**TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) SATURDAY SPECTATOR**—The Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston, celebrated its first birthday on Thanksgiving Day by issuing a mammoth paper. It is huge and lusty for a yearling.

The way this journal has succeeded in quite remarkable. Six tons of copies were shipped to England for distribution in European countries, 2 tons were sent to Canada, and many tons to other portions of the world. It has a circulation of a quarter of a million. The paper is not a sectarian publication, but is conducted as a general newspaper, eliminating what the management regards as objectionable features of most dailies. Christian Scientists everywhere take the paper, but any one of whatever belief can read it with pleasure and profit.

**STILLWATER (MINN.) MIRROR**—The Christian Science Monitor, a clean-cut daily, continues to thrive and prosper beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders. The Monitor is ably managed and well conducted. It is a first class daily purveyor of news when it is news.

**HENRY (ILL.) REPUBLICAN**—This office is in receipt of the Thanksgiving number of The Christian Science Monitor, a daily paper published at Boston, Mass. It contains 98 pages and is illustrated with some of the principal buildings of note in the world. The paper was founded Nov. 25, 1908, then a news-

paper of but eight pages. The Thanksgiving issue consisted of 250,000 copies and the entire output of this issue going to all parts of the world totaled 150 tons.

**DAVENPORT (Ia.) DEMOCRAT**—The Christian Science Monitor, published at Boston, has just completed its first year by publishing an anniversary edition of 96 pages. It is the most creditable "big paper" that has gone into the mails in the United States for a long time.

Its motto has been, "To injure no man, and to bless all mankind." But it has been a newspaper all the time, taking both the Associated Press and United Press reports, and covering the home and foreign news fields much as have the other big dailies.

The Democrat is pleased to record the success of a newspaper that has been living up to this standard. That The Monitor has loyal support is evident from the fact that it closes the year with a circulation of approximately 250,000 for its anniversary number, and has the largest prepaid circulation of any daily American newspaper.

**CHICAGO (ILL.) COMMERCIAL UNION**—The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, is the only daily newspaper issued by a religious organization.

One year ago when this paper was launched it seemed not only unusual but,

from a practical everyday viewpoint, impossible.

Today . . . a self-sustaining publication with a circulation around the 100,000 point, an appreciation and position among publishers and readers all over the world, proves that there has been revealed a new type of journalistic endeavor.

The makers of The Monitor insist that it is not a daily issue of tracts and religious doctrine but first of all a newspaper . . . When calamities require record, when murders have to be spoken of, when corruption in business, political or private life demands attention, they are not made conspicuous and hideous by harrowing details, scare heads and vivid imaginations. Sufficient facts are stated to give a true view of such events.

The good work of every industry, the development of conditions in business, politics, economics, education and every kind of benevolent and religious activity is given prominence and comprehensive treatment.

In a word the paper intensifies the good and noble. The impure and debasing are not permitted to contaminate or discolor the view of our life and civilization.

The Monitor has regular correspondents encircling the globe, enjoys the full service of the Associated Press and the United Press Association.

It has the largest prepaid mail circulation of any American newspaper, and its Thanksgiving issue was almost 250,000.

in the Cowichan valley were sold to a New York company for \$1,500,000.

## What Other Editors Are Saying

**AMERICAN** capitalists find an outlet for their money in Canadian enterprises, and the press of the United States, taking this for their theme, point to the remarkable strides Canada is taking in the line of progress. Excerpts from late editorials are presented today.

**PHILADELPHIA RECORD**—Canadian farmers are as happy as our own. The prices of farm products are generally world prices, and they affect the Dominion as well as the Union. The market value of the field crops of Canada is officially stated as \$100,000,000 more than in 1908, bringing the aggregate up to \$532,000,000. The wheat crop amounted to nearly 108,000,000 bushels, and as the area within which it is possible to raise wheat is continually expanding toward the north pole, there is no telling what the Dominion's wheat production may become in the future.

**BURLINGTON (VT.) NEWS**—It is wonderful the amount of American money going into Canada. It figures up at the present moment nearly \$227,000,000. Of this amount \$100,000,000 is invested in various companies, \$50,000,000 each in British Columbia mills, \$10,000,000 in Alberta and smaller sums in different enterprises. In mines, land and lumber the greatest amount of United States money is finding its way to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The lumber of British Columbia has attracted considerable capital. The other day, 40 miles north of Victoria, 50,000 acres of timber land

**ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT**—The American owners of factories, banks and commercial houses in the Dominion have more of a hand in spreading ideas there than have the American immigrants who cross the line into the north-west provinces by tens of thousands every year. They are having a larger and larger share in pushing railways, manufacturing, commerce and other enterprises in Canada. They have a large influence in expanding America's markets to the great expanse to the north.

**NEW ORLEANS TIMES DEMOCRAT**—While we have talked of setting the rivers to work the Canadians have done it. With less than a tenth of our population, Canada is building up a rail and water transportation system that should make us ashamed. During eight months, according to the immigration reports from Ottawa, 71,988 Americans crossed the border and settled in the Dominion, each of them taking along, according to the Canadian estimate, an average of \$1000 in cash and property.



## Special Stocks Very Active, Market Closing Quite Weak

## U. S. EXPRESS CO.

## SECURITY MAKES A BIG ADVANCE

Old-Time Leaders Dull and Heavy, While Considerable Activity Is Displayed by Hitherto Neglected Issues.

## LAKE COPPER IS UP

A strong opening followed at once by a recession characterized by the early trading in the New York market today. Some conspicuous stocks were later taken up by the bull element and advanced to a higher level, thus steadying the market somewhat. Marked weakness in United States Steel was a disconcerting feature and discouraged buying to some extent. Steel is looked upon as a market barometer and many believe that until it shows substantial improvement a prolonged upward movement may not be expected. It opened up 1/2 to 3/4 and lost about a point during the first sales.

International Harvester attracted considerable attention by opening up a point at 123 and advancing about three points more during the forenoon. The company's export business is said to have grown very much recently and its financial condition is showing continued improvement. Toledo Railway and Light, which made a net gain Saturday of a point, opened unchanged at 14 and gained over a point. Laclede Gas opened up 1/2 at 116 and advanced a good fraction. Virginia Carolina Chemical opened unchanged at 50 1/2 and rose over a point and a half.

Reading was off 1/4 at the opening at 167 1/2 and advanced over a point. Wisconsin Central opened at 50 1/2 and advanced about two points. Rock Island opened up 1/4 at 47 and rose about a point.

North Butte was again quite active on the local exchange. Better reports concerning the property were in circulation and had the effect of sending the price upward during the first sales. It opened 1/4 higher than Saturday's closing price at 45 and gained another point. Then a selling movement sent it back to 43 1/2. Trading was on a rather large scale. Lake Copper was in good demand. It opened up 1/4 at 73 1/2 and advanced about 3 points before profit taking caused any recession. Rotary Ring opened up 1/4 at 14 1/2 and rose to 16, declining fractionally later. Tamarack was rather active. It opened off a point at 72, advanced to 73 and then reacted to 71. The rights were up 1/4 at the opening at 3 1/2, advanced to 4 and then lost a point. Giroux and Hancock were active but fluctuations were narrow.

A jump of 22 points in United States Express was the feature of the New York market during the afternoon. The stock opened up a point at 123 and then by leaps and bounds had touched 145 shortly after 2 o'clock. Pittsburgh Coal preferred sold ex-dividend 1 1/4 per cent at the opening at 81 1/2 and then jumped to 83. There is a big contest in progress for control of the stock. Lake Copper on the local exchange sold around 80.

## MR. LYMAN TAKES BOSTON POSITION

NEW YORK—Arthur Lyman, who recently resigned as director of the technical department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, announces that he has accepted an appointment as director of the Wentworth Institute, which is being organized in Boston. His resignation here will take effect in July. He has been connected with Pratt Institute since 1898.

The Wentworth Institute will be modeled largely after Pratt Institute. Three buildings are to be put up, which with their site will represent an investment of \$1,000,000. The institute was provided for in the will of the late A. H. Wentworth.

## SUGAR RECEIVER CLAIM SETTLED

PHILADELPHIA—The formal decree which settles the claim of George H. Earle as receiver for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company against the sugar trust was handed down today in court of common pleas by Judges Willson and Audenried.

The decree provides for the payment to the Pennsylvania company by the trust of \$750,000 in cash.

## WILL DEVELOP OIL LAND.

FRESNO, Cal.—The American Oil Fields Company was incorporated with \$25,000,000 capital stock, of which \$700,000 is subscribed. Among the directors are E. L. Doherty, C. A. Canfield, J. C. Anderson and other California oil men. The company will consolidate interests controlling thousands of acres of oil land in the Coastlands district.

## BIG CANADIAN ENTERPRISES.

MONTREAL—Chairman Forget of the Montreal stock exchange estimates that during 1910 Canadian municipalities, corporations, Dominion government and the provincial governments will expend at least \$500,000,000.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	15	15	14	14
Amalgamated	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Ag Chem	48 1/2	49	48	48
Am Ag Chem	102	103	102	103
Am Beet Sugar	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Am Can	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Am Car & Found	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Hilo & L	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Am Hilo & L	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Iron	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Locomotive	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Locomotive	60 1/2	60 1/2	59	59
Am Malt	41	41	41	41
Am Smelt & Co	102	102	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Steel	65	65	65	65
Am Sugar	122	123	121 1/2	122
Am Tel. & Tel.	140 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	140
Am T. & T.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am T. & T.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am T. & T.	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am T. & T.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am T. & T.	136	136	135	135
Am T. & T.	119	119	118	118
Am T. & T.	80 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am T. & T.	161 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Am T. & T.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am T. & T.	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
Am T. & T.	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am T. & T.	312	312	310	310
Am T. & T.	91 1/2	91 1/2	90	90
Am T. & T.	24	24	24	24
Am T. & T.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am T. & T.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am T. & T.	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am T. & T.	62 1/2	62 1/2	61	61
Am T. & T.	159 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Am T. & T.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am T. & T.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am T. & T.	182	182	182	182
Am T. & T.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am T. & T.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am T. & T.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am T. & T.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am T. & T.	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am T. & T.	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am T. & T.	159 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Am T. & T.	141	141	140 1/2	140 1/2
Am T. & T.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am T. & T.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am T. & T.	82	82	82	82
Am T. & T.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Am T. & T.	123	123	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am T. & T.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am T. & T.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Am T. & T.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am T. & T.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am T. & T.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am T. & T.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am T. & T.	53	53	53	53
Am T. & T.	90	90	90	90
Am T. & T.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am T. & T.	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am T. & T.	116 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am T. & T.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am T. & T.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am T. & T.	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am T. & T.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am T. & T.	158 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Am T. & T.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am T. & T.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am T. & T.	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Am T. & T.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am T. & T.	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am T. & T.	89	89	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am T. & T.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am T. & T.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am T. & T.	124 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am T. & T.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am T. & T.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am T. & T.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am T. & T.	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am T. & T.	163 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Am T. & T.	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am T. & T.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am T. & T.	136 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Am T. & T.	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am T. & T.	28	28	28	28
Am T. & T.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am T. & T.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am T. & T.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am T. & T.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am T. & T.	83	83	83	83
Am T. & T.	51	51	50	50
Am T. & T.	167 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Am T. & T.	104	104	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am T. & T.	48	48	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am T. & T.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am T. & T.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am T. & T.	136 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Am T. & T.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am T. & T.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am T. & T.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am T. & T.	155 1/2	155 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Am T. & T.	170	170	170	170
Am T. & T.	39	39	39	39
Am T. & T.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am T. & T.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am T. & T.	116	116	116	116
Am T. & T.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am T. & T.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am T. & T.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am T. & T.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am T. & T.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am T. & T.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am T. & T.	202 1/2	202 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2
Am T. & T.	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am T. & T.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am T. & T.	84	84	84	84
Am T. & T.	145	145	140	140
Am T. & T.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am T. & T.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am T. & T.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am T. & T.	69 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am T. & T.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am T. & T.	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am T. & T.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am T. & T.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am T. & T.	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am T. & T.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am T. & T.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am T. & T.	51	51	51	51
Am T. & T.	52	52	50	50
Am T. & T.	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

per coupon.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
2s registered.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
3s registered.....	115	116	115	116
4s registered.....	115	116	115	116
5s registered.....	115	116	115	116
6s registered.....	115	116	115	116
7s registered.....	115	116	115	116
8s registered.....	115	116	115	116
9s registered.....	115	116	115	116
10s registered.....	115	116	115	116
11s registered.....	115	116	115	116
12s registered.....	115	116	115	116
13s registered.....	115	116	115	116
14s registered.....	115	116	115	116
15s registered.....	115	116	115	116
16s registered.....	115	116	115	116
17s registered.....	115	116	115	116
18s registered.....	115	116	115	116
19s registered.....	115	116	115	116
20s registered.....	115	116	115	116
21s registered.....	115	116	115	116
22s registered.....	115	116	115	116
23s registered.....	115	116	115	116
24s registered.....	115	116	115	116
25s registered.....	115	116	115	116
26s registered.....	115	116	115	116
27s registered.....	115	116	115	116
28s registered.....	115	116	115	116
29s registered.....	115	116	115	116
30s registered.....	115	116	115	116
31s registered.....	115	116	115	116
32s registered.....	115	116	115	116
33s registered.....	115	116	115	116
34s registered.....	115	116	115	116
35s registered.....	115	116	115	116
36s registered.....	115	116	115	116
37s registered.....	115	116	115	116
38s registered.....	115	116	115	116
39s registered.....	115	116	115	116
40s registered.....	115	116	115	116
41s registered.....	115	116	115	116
42s registered.....	115	116	115	116
43s registered.....	115	116	115	116
44s registered.....	115	116	115	116
45s registered.....	115	116	115	116
46s registered.....	115	116	115	116
47s registered.....	115	116	115	116
48s registered.....	115	116	115	116
49s registered.....	115	116	115	116
50s registered.....	115	116	115	116
51s registered.....	115	116	115	116
52s registered.....	115	116	115	116
53s registered.....	115	116	115	116
54s registered.....	115	116	115	116
55s registered.....	115	116	115	116
56s registered.....	115	116	115	116
57s registered.....	115	116	115	116
58s registered.....	115	116	115	116
59s registered.....	115	116	115	116
60s registered.....	115	116	115	116
61s registered.....	115	116	115	116
62s registered.....	115	116	115	116
63s registered.....	115	116	115	116
64s registered.....	115	116	115	116
65s registered.....	115	116	115	116
66s registered.....	115	116	115	116
67s registered.....	115	116	115	116
68s registered.....	115	116	115	116
69s registered.....	115	116	115	116
70s registered.....	115	116	115	116
71s registered.....	115	116	115	116
72s registered.....	115	116	115	116
73s registered.....	115	116	115	116
74s registered.....	115	116	115	116
75s registered.....	115	116	115	116
76s registered.....	115	116	115	116
77s registered.....	115	116	115	116
78s registered.....	115	116	115	116
79s registered.....	115	116	115	116
80s registered.....	115	116	115	116
81s registered.....	115	116	115	116
82s registered.....	115	116	115	116
83s registered.....	115	116	115	116
84s registered.....	115	116	115	116
85s registered.....	115	116	115	116
86s registered.....	115	116	115	116
87s registered.....	115	116	115	116
88s registered.....	115	116	115	116
89s registered.....	115	116	115	116
90s registered.....	115	116	115	116
91s registered.....	115	116	115	116
92s registered.....	115	116	115	116
93s registered.....	115	116	115	116
94s registered.....	115	116	115	116
95s registered.....	115	116	115	116
96s registered.....	115	116	115	116
97s registered.....	115	116	115	116
98s registered.....	115	116	115	116
99s registered.....	115	116	115	116
100s registered.....	115	116	115	116

## COPPER SURPLUS MUCH REDUCED

### Favorable Statement Issued by the Producers' Association Showing a Decrease of Eleven Million Pounds.

NEW YORK.—The copper producers' statement for December shows a decrease of 11,237,416 pounds in the surplus compared with a decrease of 506,099 in November, an increase of 2,036,854 in October and an increase of 15,840,271 in September.

The increase in surplus for the year 1909 was 10,408,847 pounds.

The total production for December was 117,828,655 pounds; domestic deliveries 60,519,501 pounds; export deliveries 50,649,570 pounds; total consumption 129,066,171 pounds and stocks on hand 141,766,111 pounds.

The Copper Producers Association in its December statement completes the first year of the organization's existence. The figures which have been issued month by month constitute the most comprehensive and most valuable statistics ever issued concerning the copper industry.

It may not be out of place to state here that the credit for the conception of this organization belongs to Mr. Vogelstein of New York. His suggestion regarding the advisability of such an association was at once indorsed by Colonel Livermore, vice-president of the Calumet & Hecla Company, who promised to use his best endeavors to see that such an organization was effected and that as large a representation of the country's output became identified with it. Colonel Livermore's efforts have been abundantly rewarded, and today but a very slight percentage of the American production is unrepresented. Colonel Livermore was very properly chosen the first president of the association.

The figures just issued were awaited with unusual interest. They are much more favorable from the standpoint of the copper producer than any statement issued since last July.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The New York state labor bureau reports steady decrease in number of unemployed.

More men are at work in the Connellsville region at present than in the past three years.

It is stated that plans are under way for organization of a large Anglo-Canadian bank.

Havana Electric Company claims 800 shareholders, against 689 at this time last year.

A \$5,000,000 corporation is being organized at Winnipeg to develop Canadian oil resources.

The president of the South German cotton manufacturers reports German cotton industry in bad shape.

Structural steel is active; contracts alone since Jan. 1 for 50,000 tons and 100,000 tons more pending.

President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine announces that \$2,000,000 will be spent at once in improving the road.

The Marcus Daly estate closed a deal or purchase of the Cinco mines in Mexico involving \$875,000 Mexican currency.

The Producers' Oil Company of Texas will enlarge its capital from \$3,000,000 to \$9,000,000 in order to take over the Security Oil Company.

The resumption of smelting operations in Montana and more active mining operations give assurance of continued heavy copper output.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company announces a restoration of wages, which were cut as a result of panic in 1907.

The higher scale goes into effect Jan. 16.

A special meeting of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico has been called for Jan. 10, March 10, to vote on issuing \$5,000,000 bonds, which will be used for extensions.

Plans for a \$30,000,000 holding company for the East Ohio Gas Company and Columbia Gas Company, whose aggregate capital is now about \$20,000,000 are announced at Cleveland.

A syndicate of New York and Boston capitalists has undertaken financing of the erection of the second largest dam in the world to span the Mississippi at Keokuk, Ia., estimated cost \$15,000,000.

## CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 5 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1909 as follows:

	1910.	1909.
Exchanges.....	\$21,721,181	\$19,065,057
Clearances.....	716,350	1,852,033

The United States treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$3,826.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA — Lehigh Valley 4%, Philadelphia Electric 14%, Rapid Transit 27%, United Gas 94%, Cambria Steel 53, Lehigh Navigation 122%, Warrenton 11%, Philadelphia Company 53, American Railway 49.

## MANY CONVERTS AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me.—At the Chapman-Kendall revival meetings Sunday 600 persons expressed a desire to become



## Market Reports Shipping News

## SHIPPING NEWS

Bringing 728 passengers from Mediterranean ports, the White Star liner *Romanic* is on her way here and is expected to arrive early Tuesday morning. A wireless from the steamer gives her position as 471 miles east of Boston light Sunday at noon. She expects to arrive below at 7 p. m. and to dock at 8 a. m. tomorrow.

Bringing approximately 423,000 pounds of fish, 31 vessels of the T wharf fleet were at the wharf at the opening of business, their total fares making one of the biggest Mondays for several months. The highliner was the schooner *Squanto*, an off-shore craft, with 53,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 halibut and 10,000 cusk. The only other off-shore boat was the *Josie* and *Phoebe* with 58,000 pounds of fish.

The following shore fishermen were in: Little Fannie with 14,500 pounds; Margaret Dillon 16,000, W. M. Goodspeed 10,000, Emilio Conney 7500, Valentina 6000, Rose Standish 8500, Mary T. Fallon 20,500, Mary B. Greer 19,800, Mary E. Conney 7500, Lillian 12,000, Flora J. Sears 8200, Joseph H. Cromwell 12,000, Edith Silveira 8000, Maud Silva 13,500, Thomas J. Carroll 10,000, Evelyn L. Thompson 25,500, Mary Edith 7000, Ellen C. Burke 9300, Seacomet 6000, Alice 23,500, Blanche Irving 5500, Ethel B. Penny 11,500, Stranger 7000, Diana 1400, Freedom 2000, Ralph Russell 16,000, Reliance 6000, Marguerite 16,000, Lydia 1000.

About 220,000 pounds of these trips was haddock, 78,000 cod, 55,000 halibut, 11,000 cusk and 50,000 pollock.

T wharf dealers prices Monday per hundredweight: Haddock \$3@4.50, large cod \$4.25, small cod \$3@4.25, large halibut \$4.25, small halibut \$2.50, cusk \$2, pollock \$2.75.

The British freight steamer *Forerice*, Capt. D. A. Gardiner, Calcutta and Colombo, is in today, nearly three weeks overdue. Captain Gardiner and his men bring a tale of hardships. The *Forerice* left Calcutta Oct. 30 and stopped at Gibraltar Dec. 10, leaving the same day. The log of the ship is a continuous story of terrific hurricanes.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Schooners Clin-

tonia with 1200 barrels of frozen herring, and Lottie G. Merchant with 1300 barrels of salt herring arrived Sunday from Bay of Islands, N. F.

## PORT OF BOSTON.

## Arrived.

Strs Onondaga, Gogins, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C., mds to Clyde S. S. Co., arrd Sunday; City of Macon, Dreyer, Savannah, mds and passengers to L. Wildes, arrd Sunday; Nantucket, Dizer, Baltimore via Newport News, mds and passengers to C. H. Maynard; Everett, Abbott, Baltimore, coal for N. E. Coal & Coke Co.; Melrose, Frostad, Baltimore, coal for N. E. Coal & Coke Co.

Barkentine Hancock, Morehouse, St. John, N. B., for New York, anchored in Lighthouse channel at 8 a. m. with jibboom gone.

Schs Wanola (Br), MacLennan, South Amboy for Halifax, N. S., anchored in Nantasket roads; Success (Br), Innes, Turks Island Dec 14, salt for Eastern Salt Co., vessel to A. Winsor & Son; Julia & Martha, anchored in Lighthouse channel at 8 a. m.

Tugs Teaser, Law, Baltimore towing barges Hampshire and Elk Garden, arrd Sunday; Murrell, Johnson, Norfolk, towing barge Biwabik. Left the barge Harvard at Fall River, arrd Sunday; Lykens, Hammond, Philadelphia, towing barges Merriam (for Salem) Barry and Coleraine, arrd Sunday; Nemasket, Betts, New York, towing barges Upton, South Amboy and Greenwood, Elizabethport; Honey Brook, Salem, towing barges C. R. R. of N. J. No. 6 and 10, for Port John, arrd Sunday; Cheekowag, Herbert (not Brophy), Salem, towing barge Bonanza, arrd Sunday, called for barges Bloomsbury, from Plymouth, and Brait.

## Clear.

Strs James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York, by G. W. Apsey; Camden, Strout, Portland, by J. S. Carder; Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News, by C. H. Maynard; City of Macon, Dreyer, Savannah, by L. Wildes.

## Sailed.

Strs Ontario, Baltimore via Newport News; James S. Whitney, New York; Massachusetts, do; Felix (Nor), Norfolk;

Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; tug Lykens, towing barge Merriam (from Philadelphia), Salem. Sunday—Tugs Chas. Mann, Lynn, to assist steamer Bay View to sea, for Newport News; Nellie, towing barge Chenango (from Hoboken), Beverly.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs Bermudian, Bermuda; Oklahoma, Port Arthur; Carmania, Liverpool and Queenstown; Mills, Galveston and Orleans; El Dia, Galveston; Volga, Glasgow; Arabic, Liverpool and Queenstown; Avon, Southampton. Aberlour, Boston for New York, arr; scha D. J. Sawyer, Holland, Fall River; Ada J. Campbell, Exeter, N. H.; Helen P., Greenport.

## MARINE NOTES.

ROCKLAND, Me.—The new four-masted schooner William E. Burnham, which was left on a reef in Tenants harbor by the tide and floated is damaged more or less, although apparently not leaking.

NEW YORK—The steamer Altai, Central American and West Indian ports, has brought in the master and crew of the three-masted schooner Nettie Champion, which became waterlogged in latitude 38 degrees, longitude 70 degrees, Dec. 27, when four days out from Norfolk, bound for New York.

KINGSTON, Jam.—The Hamburg-American steamer Prinz Joachim, which sailed from here at 5 a. m. Sunday for Colon, is aground in the eastern passage. The German cruiser Hortha is giving her assistance.

NEW YORK—With 30 survivors of three shipwrecked crews on board the steamer Bermudian made port today. The sailors were members of the crews of three sailing ships lost in the recent gales, the Norwegian bark Crown, Captain Skogland, with 11 sailors, Tuskit to Argentine ports, schooner George L. Drake, Captain Olsen, lumber laden from Jacksonville to New York, and the Italian bark Filippo de Negri, Concepcion, Uruguay, for New York.

LONDON—The German ship Mabel Rickmers, which has been overdue for some time, arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Sunday. She occupied more than six months in the passage from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA—Schr Charles W. Church, for Boston, which was forced aground near the edge of the channel Saturday, floated and returned here Sunday.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Steamers have been despatched to aid the steamer Hiram (Nor), St. John, N. F., for Halifax, N. S., with her shaft broken, spoken Jan 6, lat 44.22 N, long 54.14 W.

## TRY TCHAIKOVSKY CASE NEXT MONTH

ST. PETERSBURG—Nicholas Tchikovsky, the famous Russian Liberal, after nearly two years' imprisonment, is to be brought to trial here in February, according to a definite announcement today.

The chief points in the indictment are that he belonged to the central committee of the Social Revolutionary party; that he associated himself with the revolutionary All Russian peasant league in December, 1905; that in 1906 he tried to raise a revolt, that at a revolutionary meeting at Tamafore in February, 1907, he urged an attack on the Czar and that he collected funds in America for the revolutionists. Conviction will mean a term at hard labor or exile in Siberia. Much of the government's evidence was gathered by the missing spy, Azef.

## ESTIMATES CANAL AT HALF A BILLION

NEW YORK—"I believe it will cost \$500,000,000 to complete the Panama canal—and that will amount to \$5 a head for every man, woman and child in the United States," said John W. Langley, representative in Congress from the tenth Kentucky district Saturday, when he arrived from the Canal Zone on the steamship *Colon*.

"While remarkable progress has been made since my last trip there in March, 1907, I do not believe that the canal will be ready by business on Jan. 1, 1915, as estimated," he said.

## PLANS FOR TOUR TO BUENOS AIRES

WASHINGTON—The fourth Pan-American conference will be held in Buenos Aires in July. The United States committee has elected Maj.-Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, as one of its members and appointed a committee to urge upon Congress the necessity for an appropriation. To prepare material for the use of the United States delegation, the committee appointed Dr. L. S. Rowe, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, W. E. Curtis and John Barrett.

## REGULAR BOARD SUPPORTS PARTY

WASHINGTON—The declaration of the Republican congressional committee that it "will oppose to the full extent of its power the principle of insurgency, and will advocate the nomination and election of regular and loyal Republicans" must silence all denials that it is flooding the mails with material to defame those members of the Republican party who have the temerity to oppose Cannonism.

## NEWBURGH ACADEMY BURNS.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Buildings of the New York Military Academy, a boys' school of Cornwall, were destroyed by fire early today with a loss of \$200,000. All the 400 students escaped.

## PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY REPORTS FINANCIAL STATUS

Indebted Now Only to United States Government for Advances for Improvements and Construction.

## YEAR'S OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—The pamphlet report of the Panama Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 last has been published. During the year all the details required for the redemption and cancellation of the company's 4½ per cent first mortgage and 6 per cent subsidiary capitalization were completed and at present the company is indebted only for advances made by the United States government for improvements and new construction called for to facilitate canal construction operations.

The sums heretofore advanced by the United States government were increased during the year by \$377,332, making a total of \$4,769,596. This was reduced by payments of \$100,000 on account of advances for redemption of the company's 4½ per cent mortgage bonds and \$650,000 on account of advances for new equipment and improvement, a total of \$750,000, leaving a net balance due of \$4,009,596.

The income account for the year follows:

	1909.	Changes.
Gross earnings	\$4,207,162	Dec. 474,874
Operating expenses	2,356,319	Dec. 474,824
Net earnings	1,850,843	Inc. 200,548
Net income	1,850,843	Inc. 200,548
Total from operation	2,015,831	Inc. 485,353
Other income	23,239	Inc. 3,331
Total income	2,039,070	Inc. 488,684
Charges	516,298	Dec. 5,237
Surplus	1,522,772	Inc. 483,447

Vice-President E. A. Drake calls attention to the satisfactory results of the operations of the company's steamship line in spite of the depression which prevailed in the fiscal year in all lines of commercial business, and especially in maritime circles.

As shown above, the net earnings were \$104,996, against a loss of \$197,811 in the previous year.

Mr. Drake says: "That result was accomplished while operating on the lowest competitive basis of rates for all classes of transportation that ever have been made effective between the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, and attention is respectfully called to the resulting effect upon the cost of canal construction and to the paramount benefit that accrues to the United States government through owning and operating a well-equipped steamship line with which to guard against high rates during the progress of that work."

Referring to the competition with the Panama route of the Tehantepec & Guatemalan railway and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the termination by the latter company of former working arrangement, Vice-President Drake says: "Meanwhile the low rates are of necessity maintained in order to retain a proper share of business in competition with the various transcontinental routes to the north of the Isthmus of Panama."

The report furnishes a supplemental statement of the Panama Railroad Company's operations from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1909:

Net railroad earnings	\$355,547
Net from steamship line	75,744
Other income	2,250
Total	433,541
Charges	186,919
Surplus for four months	246,622

Balance sheet of June 30 shows profits and loss credit \$5,045,953, compared with \$7,349,131 on Jan. 30, 1908.

## BIG DISCREPANCY IN THESE FIGURES

American Bankers Association Reports Over Twice as Many Savings Depositors as Comptroller Gives.

NEW YORK—From returns to the national monetary commission, the committee on postal savings banks of the American Bankers Association has compiled statistics as to savings depositors in the country and total savings deposits in all banks keeping such accounts. As of April 21, 1909, there were 18,245 banks taking savings deposits, as follows:

State banks	8,258
United savings banks	627
Stock savings banks	913
National banks	4,692
Private banks	963
Loan and trust companies	862
Total	18,245

Number of depositors is given as 14,894,096, with gross savings deposits of \$5,678,735,379, arranged as follows:

States	No. of Savings	Amount of
New England	1,040	\$2,044,482
Eastern	2,527	5,020,477
Southern	3,010	3,883,325
Middle west	6,280	3,781,262
Western	3,537	300,815
Pacific	1,232	783,520
Island possessions	18	20,815
Totals	18,245	14,894,096

The object in submitting these figures is to show the discrepancy between the figures and the returns by the comptroller of the currency. It is contended that to make apparent the necessity of a postal savings system the number of depositors and present facilities are represented at a disadvantage.

The comptroller's report dated Dec. 6, 1908, gives the number of banks with savings accounts as only 1703, depositors as 9,851,863 and deposits as \$3,713,405,709.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

## LAST WORD

## MR. VOTER:

I have not thought this was merely my personal fight.

I have been saving your city as well as mine from four long years of Fitzgeraldism, Curleyism, Lomasneyism, Timiltyism and Giblinism.

For many years these men have been perfecting an organization on lines of graft or greed to control your city.

In three short weeks of active campaigning I have felt it was my duty to use every honest and effective means in my power to give each honest thinking voter an opportunity to understand the real issues and to reach his own conclusions.

Fitzgerald, Lomasney, Curley, Timilty, Giblin and all their satellites and followers have protested against the public glare thrown on them in the newspapers.

The word has gone forth that their last hope to win their way back to City Hall to handle one hundred million dollars of the people's money is the cry that I am spending large sums of money in this campaign.

It is true I am spending a large sum of money, but it is for legitimate expenses and to show up these men.

Besides, it is my own, not contributed by men hoping to deal with the city, or public service corporations.

When the campaign is over the bill will be mine and paid by me, and for every cent I have spent the city will save 100 cents.

Remember, I have not promised and cannot promise a single city position or permit a single corporation or contractor to feel they will have a grateful Mayor.

Remember the \$1,473,633.54 of contracts "given" by John F. Fitzgerald, instead of advertised, and all the promises of places.

Do you want me to fight these weapons of John F. Fitzgerald by publicity—publicity—the sword of power, or do you want me, as John F. Fitzgerald desires, to fight your fight against this gang of political marauders with the leaden blade of good intentions?

It might be well, Mr. Voter, to ask yourself how much money John F. Fitzgerald is spending in this campaign? It is a large sum. And how much John F. Fitzgerald spent in his campaign against Edward J. Donovan at the primaries, and in his campaign against Louis A. Frothingham, and his campaign against George A. Hibbard and all the other minor campaigns where he was not concerned, but with which he has interfered during the last 5 years, and whether all the money he has thus spent came from the legitimate profits of a weekly periodical having a reported circulation of but 2300?

In this campaign I have tried to stick absolutely to the truth, to deceive no man and not to appeal to a single mean or unworthy motive and to make the fight absolutely in the open without resort to underground methods.

If I have fought fairly—if I have shown that the cement which sticks together John F. Fitzgerald, Martin Lomasney, James M. Curley, James P. Timilty, Thomas Giblin and the lesser foremen of their gangs bodes no good to Boston and means not merely waste of money but loss of schoolhouses, streets, playgrounds and other things we need, as well as throwing away our chances for a cleaner, better, more prosperous city, then I am satisfied.

If you elect me Mayor I may make mistakes. I shall be loyal to Boston and do my level best.

The test of my administration will be loyalty to the city and all the people in it—the weak as well as the strong—the women and children as well as the men.

James J. Storrow

417 Beacon Street.

## TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

## Arrivals.

Str Ontario from Norfolk with 852 boxes oranges, 1155 bags peanuts, 40 barrels kale, 99 barrels spinach, 437 boxes grape fruit.

Str Onondaga from Jacksonville with 1832 boxes oranges, 8 crates pineapples, 31 crates vegetables.

Str H. M. Whitney from New York with 140 bags beans, 12 boxes grape fruit, 106 boxes oranges, 50 baskets onions.

Str Philadelphia from London brought 117 bags peanuts.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 700 boxes oranges, 1100 bags peanuts.

Steamer Victorian with 2226 bbls apples arrived at Liverpool from Boston Sunday.

Steamer Esparta sailed from Port Limon for Boston Sunday with bananas for United Fruit Company. Due here Jan. 17.

## Boston Receipts.

Apples 107 bbls, cranberries 42 bbls, Florida oranges 5420 bbs, California oranges 2340 bbs, pineapples 8 crts, raisins 10 bbs, peanuts 1272 bbs, potatoes 35,700 bushels, onions 50 bushels.

## Palermo Lemons to Arrive.

At New York—Oceania, due about Jan. 1, 4000 boxes; Marianne, due about Jan. 24, 2750 boxes; Italia, due about Jan. 28, 21,800 boxes.

At Boston—Romanic, due about Jan. 9, 4900 boxes; Lazio, due about Jan. 9, 6100 boxes.

At New Orleans—Marie Menzell, due about Jan. 9, 6700 boxes; Citta di Palermo, due about Jan. 9, 14,425 boxes.

NEW YORK—The steamer Dinamar, with 20,225 boxes Palermo lemons, has arrived here.

with 20,225 boxes Palermo lemons, has arrived here.

## Boston Prices.

Flour—Mill shipments, spring patents, \$6.10@6.40, clears \$5.15@5.30, winter patents \$6.10@6.40, straight \$5.75@6.15, clears \$5.65@6, Kansas patents in jute \$5.35@5.80, rye flour \$4.20@4.70, Graham \$4.70@5.00.

Corn—Car lots, on spot, steamer yellow 75c, No. 3 yellow 74½c, to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 75c@75½c, No. 3 yellow 74½c@75c.

Oats—Car lots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white, 56c; No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 54½c; rejected white, 52c@53c; to ship from the West, 36 to 38 pounds, 54½c@55c; 38 to 40 pounds, 55c@55½c; 40 to 42 pounds, 55½c@56c; barley mixture, 53c@54½c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal, \$1.39@1.42; granulated, \$3.85@3.95; barrel, bolted, \$3.75@3.85; oatmeal, rolled, \$4.75@5.00; cut and ground, \$5.25@5.50.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, spring bran, \$27.50@28; winter bran, \$29@28.50; middlings, \$27.25@30; mixed feed, \$27.75@29.50; red dog, \$31.75; cottonseed meal, \$36; gluten meal, \$32.25; hominy feed, \$30.35; stock feed, \$29.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice, \$24; No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$21.50@22; No. 3, \$19.50@20.50; straw, rye, \$20; oat, \$12.50.

## URGES PARK AT NIAGARA FALLS.

WASHINGTON—Headquarters have been established here by the American Civic Association, and Richard B. Watrous, its secretary, will urge on Congress the enactment of legislation of much public interest. One of the objects sought is the creation of a national park at Niagara Falls.

NEW YORK—The steamer Dinamar, with 20,225 boxes Palermo lemons, has arrived here.

## BUYS PLAYGROUND FOR EMPLOYEES

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co. have bought a three-acre tract of land just north of their building, and will turn it into a playground and recreation park for their 3000 employees.

The property has a river frontage of 150 feet, and is worth about \$110,000. The plant is located at Chicago avenue and the north branch of the Chicago river.

George A. Thorne, secretary of the firm, thus explains the purpose of the new move:

"We are going to fit up the vacant property for a play and recreation ground, but our plans have not been definitely decided upon. Our plant is in the center of a greatly congested district and there is no breathing spot for our people. This will give them a breathing spot."

"There will be tennis courts, baseball grounds and gymnasium paraphernalia. The plant will be beautified with shrubs, trees and flowers."

## NEW LIGHT GIVEN ON FLOUR FIGHT

WASHINGTON—"It is just to please the eye. No good can come from making flour white," declares H. W. Wiley, chemist of the department of agriculture.

"Several cases are pending against millers, and I do not betray any confidence of the millers when I say that the fight in this case is made chiefly by the men who are selling the machinery. The bakers of the United States were always opposed to bleached flour. This wheat flour case will be fought by the best talent in this country and the most celebrated lawyers. A fund of \$10,000, I understand, has been raised to defeat the government's contention."









Contributions on Topics of Interest  
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## HUNGER AND THIRST

The great Teacher of Nazareth, addressing chiefly the common people, simple, illiterate, incapable of understanding intellectual abstractions or metaphysical subtleties, drew his illustrations largely from the homely circumstances of daily life, which were familiar happenings to all. The frequency with which he referred to the thought of food is very noticeable. Clothing his teachings in the allegorical symbolism of the east, he again and again appealed to this strong primal instinct of the natural man, the desire for self-preservation. The two pictures of the Prodigal Son, at first so sunken in the mire of sin and error that he was glad to feed with the swine, then, on his return home, feasting on the fatted calf; the great supper where were gathered the "maimed, the halt and the blind," from the streets and byways of the city; the barren fig-tree, cursed for its unproductiveness; Lazarus, and the rich man who "fared sumptuously every day."

But though Jesus made use of this material illustration so often, he was constantly seeking to lift the thought of his hearers from the outer form of expression to the inner spiritual meaning. "Men shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." "This is the bread which cometh down from heaven, that a man may eat thereof and not die;" "If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink;" "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." Even in the prayer which Jesus taught his disciples this same thought is voiced: "Give us this day our daily bread."

From the earliest beginnings of the material order this instinct of self-preservation is manifest. The simple amoeba, scarcely more than a bit of microscopic protoplasm, responding to the promptings of its nature, reaches out for the food by which its organism shall be nourished and conserved. With plant and animal the same story is repeated on through the ever-upward rising forms of life, until in the long process of development, the self-conscious mortal emerges, and becomes aware of many sides of his nature demanding sustenance and satisfaction.

The Adam man desires food, raiment, shelter and amusement, and answering to the call, mechanical, industrial and economic arts spring into being, together

with the various forms of pleasure. As a reply to the questioning intellect, hungering and thirsting for knowledge, natural science begins its researches, and seeks with tireless energy for the price-less Truth which can never be found in the world of phenomena. Consciousness, rising higher and higher, no longer content with mere physical gratification, wishes to satisfy the yearnings for beauty, for more refined sensuous delights, and the fine arts arise—music, painting, poetry, the drama. The ethical sense makes itself felt, and in the rigid performance of moral duties and altruistic acts mankind strives to find that peace and harmony for which his whole being so longs.

Finally comes the supreme moment when he begins to awaken from his dream life, to find that he is feeding upon husks; that natural science deals only with appearances, and not with reality; that arts and ethics fail to provide that bread of life for which he hungers; and then, for the first time, he knows what it means to crave for spiritual food.

With his awakening realization of what it is he has so long been blindly seeking, comes the welcome assurance of the fulfillment of his desire. "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled." The promise is to them that hunger and thirst after righteousness; it is they who shall be filled.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Leader of Christian Science, whose life is one untiring, ceaseless effort to bring to the knowledge of suffering humanity the glorious gospel of freedom, says in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 47): "From my very childhood I was impelled by a hunger and thirst after divine things;" and in Science and Health (p. 10: 14): "Seeking is not sufficient. It is striving that enables us to enter."

And in what does the "striving" consist? In Science and Health, again, we find the answer (p. 323:3): "This striving consists in the endeavor to forsake error of every kind and to possess no other consciousness but good." That is, there must be a reformation on the part of the sinful, erring mortal; a reforming, or forming anew of the individual. As his misery and wretchedness are but the results of his wrong outlook upon life, so he must change that attitude. He must learn to know, not simply to believe, that "all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life," are but the false dreams of mortal mind, errors which must be forsaken; that Spirit, God, Mind, is the only substance, the only cause, the only reality.

The way is a straight path; but, working slowly and patiently, proving step by step, by actual demonstration, the power of omnipotent, omnipresent Love to heal, guide, protect and bless, there comes to the famished seeker the "bread of heaven," the realization of spiritual being.

### Conceptions

Once four friendly artists,  
Men whom Fame held dear,  
Met to paint the symbol  
Of a year.

Musingly the first one  
Took pen and paper,  
And drew, with skilful fingers,  
A vapor.

Then the second artist,  
With a trembling hand,  
Drew, upon a rocky shore,  
A grain of sand.

The third one sighed and sadly,  
'Twixt hope and fear,  
Drew, upon a casket,  
A tear.

The last one gaily painted  
A smiling girl,  
Holding on her outstretched palm  
A pearl!

The difference between strength and weakness is the power to adhere to a good resolve.—Selected.

## Encourage the Use of Water Power

Ours is a large country, with a vast development of wealth. This wealth is so massed and specialized that it can bring to pass great and beneficent results. The remedies against the dangers of monopolistic tendency do not lie in the disintegration of capital, or in attacks upon large associated enterprises. The remedy lies rather in direct regulation and control in the public interest. Let those who have the capital and the ability develop our water powers. The rivers will continue to flow in their natural channels, and the cataraacts cannot be removed bodily to Wall street. The water-power company will always be dependent upon the patronage of the region tributary to the particular water power in question, even more than the community will ever be dependent upon the company that develops and sells the power. If Mr. Ballinger's principles of regulation and control are accepted by Congress, as they ought to be in the present session, we should have an end of the talk about a "power trust" invading the public domain. If the principles that the New York state commission proposes to practice, with the sanction of the Legislature, should go into effect, a fine example would be set that other states could follow. Every state for itself would have it in its power from time to time in the future to protect its people from any possible encroachment by a trust or combination exploiting the power of streams as a commercial resource.—Review of Reviews.

### An Ambassador's Wife

Countess von Bernstorff has taken especial pains to adapt herself to her present position as wife of the German ambassador to this country, and no woman in the diplomatic set in Washington has won more general popularity. She is better posted on social and economic questions in America than many of the native born women she meets, for even before her arrival here she mapped out a well considered system of reading bearing on American affairs, and she has kept in touch with the progress of events ever since. Like most of her countrywomen the countess is eminently practical and capable. She has catalogued her husband's large and valuable library since coming to Washington, and keeps an eye on the publishers' lists and the book reviews to guide her in the purchase of the constant additions she makes to the collection. She is a familiar figure to the attendants in the Congressional library, where she often spends hours looking over the latest publications.

### Modern Magic Carpets

All the tales of the "Arabian Nights" are drawn upon, says a writer in the January Century, to furnish a background and a legendary value for eastern rugs until a purchaser, from what is told him, thinks his costly purchase might well any day prove to be the magical carpet of Araby, or that at any meal time, through accidental utterance of the cabalistic syllables, he and his family might easily be whisked away to Bagdad or Ecbatana.

The article is remarkable for the illustrations in colors of bona fide rugs of amazing beauty whose pedigree can be vouched for; but apparently the average purchaser of high-priced rugs, whether in the east itself or through the importers at home, pays perhaps \$1000 for the actual value of the rug and \$3000 for the fabulous stories told about it. Commenting on this the writer remembers how unwillingly an editor once paid him \$100 for his own little stock of rug lore and concludes that "fiction" is the "best seller" everywhere.

So let him who would own a carpet from the very throne room of the Shah of Persia count carefully the many chances against his really turning up such a treasure even under the coined enchantment that gleams in western gold.

### Tactful Charlie

Bessie—I gave Charlie on Christmas a beautiful necktie of my own make.  
Tessie—Was he pleased?  
Bessie—Immensely. He said its beauty shall be for no other eyes but his own. Wasn't that lovely of him?—Exchange.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Village With No Streets

The town of Venice, Cal., has no streets. Neither has it a canal system like that of the original Venice. It is a seaside village, 15 miles from Los Angeles, and its founders conceived an innovation which has proved popular. Vehicular traffic is confined to the alleys. There really are no streets, such as are known in other cities.

In place of the streets Venice has the center walk. All the short streets leading from the ocean front are constructed on this plan. They are merely broad concrete walkways. As no wagons are allowed on them there is no occasion for sidewalks. Children may play on these center walks at will, and as long as they please, without frequently being interrupted by passing vehicles or horses. Twenty-foot alleys abut on the rear of all lots fronting on the center walks.

### PICTURE PUZZLE



What kind of dog?

Delivery wagons, carriages, automobiles, horseback riders and what not needs use the alleys. The streets, or

center walks, are for the use of pedestrians only.

The plan is one that is particularly adapted to resort towns where the demands for traffic are not heavy. It is not improbable that it will be extensively copied in future in the building of towns where the resort feature is paramount. One notable advantage of it is that the alleys are likely to be kept in better condition than is the case in other towns where they are not so much used. Naturally it also would tend to the beautification of back yards and thus to a more beautiful town.

The California Venetians have laid a new pattern in civic improvement and one that will be hard to equal or eclipse by the villages of the future, even in regions ambitious to be known as the nation's playground.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

(Sloop.

## ST. GOTTHARD RAILROAD

The economic and hence the political importance of a new railroad is shown in the following article, where the various questions arising from the building of the St. Gotthard railroad are touched upon:

Political and strategic questions played an important part in the history of the Gotthard. The railway cemented the lone canton Ticino, south of the Alps, to its sister cantons to the north, and firmly bound the entire confederation. It raised the value of Swiss neutrality. At the time of the treaty of 1809 a feeling of distrust was awakened in France, where it was believed that the completion of the new means of communication between Germany and Italy meant danger to France, but the Franco-Prussian war nullified any intended protest. It has since been seen that the neutrality of the Swiss confederation was of far greater importance to Germany than the eventual passage through neutral territory contrary to the international law of Italian allies under the triple alliance.

In recent years, since the Swiss railroad purchase act was passed, the Gotthard treaties have formed the subject of much controversy. The road was built as an international necessity resulting in untold economic benefits to central Europe. By a law accepted by the referendum, Switzerland was forced to buy all the trunk lines. All had been purchased with the exception of the Gotthard, which was to be taken over in 1909.

Germany declared that the purchase could not be accomplished without the express permission of the fatherland, and that such permission would be coupled with certain conditions. Switzerland, however, supported the standpoint that the original treaties did not prevent the autonomous purchase of the road, and advised a conference. Both countries held fast to their original opinions and the conference of last March numbered sixteen sittings before an agreement was



OLD ST. GOTTHARD ROAD.

Showing stone bridge on the coaching road which is now superseded for traffic by the railroad.

reached only shortly previous to the time when the road was to pass to the jurisdiction and control of Switzerland. A special agreement was concluded with Italy.

By these agreements the old treaties are annulled, but many of their provisions are still retained, such as the guar-

antee of uninterrupted service, adequate connection with the service of the neighboring countries, the necessity of a rational and speedy postal, passenger and freight service, the accepted international economic purpose of the road, etc. Switzerland retains the right to regulate the rates for its domestic traffic.

### A Suffragist Leader

Miss Gina Krog of Christiania has been nominated by the radical party of Norway for deputy in the parliamentary elections now pending. Miss Krog visited the United States last spring on her way to the international council of women in Toronto. She delivered several lectures to suffrage societies in New York and spoke to the Norwegian women in Brooklyn. She is said to have had more to do with obtaining the ballot for the women of Norway than any other individual, man or woman.—Chicago Daily Journal.

The weakness of the will begins when the individual would be something of himself.—Emerson.

### Cease Not Your Prayer

Cease not your prayer, my heart; that boon you long have pleaded,  
Sometime, somewhere, shall greet you in the gloam,  
Like some pale lily star that, all unheeded,  
Lifts from the darkened mire that marks its home,  
To shed its perfume on the evening air,  
Making the dull earth fairer, being there,  
For God shall bring your own—sometime, somewhere.

Cease not your prayer, my heart; though long you have been burning  
Beneath affliction, and the weary way seems long;  
Tomorrow's wings may bear you all your yearning,  
And hope lift your dull sorrow into song;  
Faith is a day-star that will speed your prayer  
And lighten all the rugged road of care,  
For God will bring your own—sometime, somewhere.

Cease not your prayer, my heart; the heavenly peaks are lifting  
Sun-kissed above the veil of mist below,  
Your eyes shall see the vision when sorrow's dream is drifting  
Behind you as some magic-painted show;  
Utopia shall rise born of your prayer,  
The good you've done will be embodied there,  
For God will bring your own—sometime, somewhere.

Cease not your prayer, my heart, but keep the incense burning;  
Make fair the ruined valleys as a rest place for his flock;  
Bind up the broken-hearted and lo, at Christ's returning,  
So shall your feet be planted on his rock.  
When all your work shall fit your faith and prayer,  
The New Jerusalem will rise so fair,  
For God will bring your own—sometime, somewhere.

—Idael Makeever.

### Not Imitation, but Real

A woman is quite right in trying to adopt the methods of the successful social leaders of whom she knows. The mistake made by most women is that they try to imitate the results instead of the methods. The characters of different society leaders differ in many points, but one thing is almost invariably remarked of them, that is that they take their own course in social life, imitating no one. This course is generally spoken of as a result of their position. As a matter of fact the position is the result of the course. Again and again we hear it remarked that these women are not especially gifted or brilliant, and much wonder is expressed at their power. It comes from the fact that they combine sincerity of action with a love of social life, and the result is either sympathetic or amusing to those with whom they come in contact.—Selected.

Watching on the hills of Faith,  
Listening what the Spirit said  
Of the dim-seen light afar,  
Growing like a nearing star.

—Whittier.

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## May Hear Music a Thousand Miles

By means of a remarkable new invention in wireless telegraphy music may be transmitted through the air to immense distances. So perfectly has the system been organized that a given tune may be sent through space a distance of 1000 miles or beyond, and heard at the receiving end by telephone. Difficulties have been overcome, so that these notes may be sent even during atmospheric disturbances, says the London Daily News.

The musical wireless system is claimed to be the invention of Baron Eglebert von Lepel, and is known as the Lepel wireless system of telephony or telephony.

For the transmitting of the notes the operator sits before a small piano keyboard, the keys of which are connected electrically with the wireless transmitting apparatus. The notes are sustained as long as each key is depressed, and they may be changed instantly to any other that is desired.

### A New Organization

"Life" says: "It looks to us as though if Congress and Mr. Aldrich don't hurry up very much with their currency cure, Mr. Morgan will have done the whole job on the outside. While the monetary commission is publishing a library, Mr. Morgan is joining bank to bank and insurance company to insurance company, and putting together a gigantic fiscal machine which, as the layman sees it, may be powerful enough to regulate the flow of currency and ride the storm in panics as effectively as the government itself."

"What the government won't or can't do is usually done in this country by private enterprise, if it is necessary to do it at all. If we need a bank of issue and can't get it from Washington it will be interesting to see what sort of a substitute for it will be organized in New York."

A humble knowledge of thyself is a surer way to God than a deep search after learning.—Thomas a Kempis.

## TO THE HEIGHTS

To be lifted, lifted, lifted—little by little—without a disagreeable jar or an annoying lurch, but as though a mighty magnet were drawing one on and on, and ever up and up, to the dazzling white clouds, in a sky of most intense blue, is a wonderful experience. The mighty magnet is the motor at the top, and the clear-eyed, calm engineer, who keeps the wheels moving and continually inspects the huge cables that bear the little steel baskets aloft, is the presiding genius over the most remarkable engineering feat in this country.

So says the World Today, describing the aerial basket trip from Silver Plume, Colorado, to the top of Sunrise Peak. The cable has been tested so surely that it is said of this trip through the air that it is safer by far than a trip in an ordinary elevator, a hundred times more safe than a fast train moving at topmost speed, and ten hundred times more safe than the every-day trip of the electric car.

As the basket leaves the sheltering station there is, for a moment, a feeling of helpless consternation; the firm earth is receding, and, as one looks at the awful heights to be scaled, the heart, for a moment, fails; but the cable is slowly moving on, and there is no stopping. Ere one could ask to be let out, the basket has lifted up over the quivering aspens and gone out of sight of the station below. So there is nothing one can do but remember the consoling facts about the tested capacity of the cables and trust to the engineer.

Whenever a party enters a basket in either station, all the baskets on the cable stop, and there are times when one is suspended over fearful heights, gently swinging in the open air with nothing above, around or below for 150 feet, except jagged rocks.

Soon another station is passed which registers 12,075 feet above sea-level. Here there are wild flowers, lending dashes of proud purple, glorious yellow and gorgeous red to the monotonous gray-brown of the avalanche of rocks filling the ravine. Later one sees how autocratic is nature's fiat on the subject of the timber-

### Ostrich a Wary Bird

That ostriches hide their heads in the sand and think that their bodies are thereby hidden seems to be pure myth, says the London Times. Old birds on the nest and young birds when seeking to evade notice squat close to the ground and stretch their necks out flat on the sand. In the case of the young, which harmonize as perfectly with their sandy surroundings as young ringed plover do with the stones on a beach, the ruse is said to render them almost invisible; and on the wide expanses of the desert it is evident that the upright neck of a sitting bird would render it unnecessarily conspicuous. But there is no more ground for accusing the ostrich of "self-illusion" than there is for bringing the same charge against the partridge chick, which by merely sitting still among the grass practically disappears from sight.

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to the  
Scriptures

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of Christian  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 10, 1910.

### Mr. Pinchot Dismissed From Office

It is recognized on all sides that President Taft, with regard for the dignity of his office, and with regard also for his personal self-respect, could not have longer deferred parting with the chief of the forestry service. Probably nobody regretted more than Mr. Taft the necessity for taking an extreme course in this matter. It is not conceivable that he would have borne so long and so patiently with a situation of Mr. Pinchot's making, at once so distasteful and so embarrassing to him, had he not been restrained by genuine esteem for the man and his service to the government. From the very beginning of the controversy, friends of Mr. Pinchot no less than friends of Mr. Ballinger have been forced to look to a split between one of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite lieutenants and Mr. Roosevelt's very good friend, William Howard Taft, because it has from the first seemed inevitable that Mr. Pinchot would not, or could not, reconcile himself to the new administration and its methods.

Mr. Pinchot's letter to Senator Dolliver, read in the Senate on Thursday, was written in defiance of an executive order forbidding subordinates to make representations to members of Congress without the permission of their superior officers. Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department, Mr. Pinchot's superior officer, was not informed of Mr. Pinchot's purpose in this instance, and this tendency toward defiance of authority; it is interesting to note, was not only the basis of Mr. Ballinger's objection to Mr. Pinchot's methods originally, but appears by the Dolliver letter to have recommended to the chief forester the conduct of Messrs. Price and Shaw in the Cunningham case. Indeed, right here is revealed the point of difference between the Roosevelt and the Taft schools. The former needed only to believe a certain course right and followed it regardless of an absence of legal authority; the latter is equally willing and anxious to pursue the right course, but will not move without legal sanction.

It was highly characteristic to find Mr. Pinchot defending Messrs. Price and Shaw in forcing the publicity of the Glavis charges by saying: "In view of the circumstances their breach of propriety sinks into insignificance. The success of the forest service depends almost wholly upon enlightened public approval, and while public servants were bound to act wholly within the law, they were bound also at whatever personal risk to do everything the law would permit them to do for the public good." That is, they were to be judges themselves of what the law permitted them to do.

It is regrettable in the extreme that Mr. Pinchot found it impossible to adjust himself to the methods of the Taft administration. If, with regard to conservation, these methods were faulty, so much the more reason why a man of his capacity should have remained where he could assist in their correction. Now that the President has taken the only course which Mr. Pinchot left open to him, the forest service has been deprived of a good chief and an efficient officer has been deprived of an opportunity of serving the public.

With a building lot on Fifth avenue, New York, selling for \$263 a square foot it is not hard to answer the query: "Why is a skyscraper?" With land so very high it follows that the building standing on it must be high proportionately.

IN AN ordinance recently passed in Cleveland provision is made that a fine of \$100 be imposed upon any theater manager who permits a patron to take a seat while the curtain is up, the purpose evidently being to prevent late arrivals from interfering with the comfort of those already seated. Whether this ordinance will stand the test of practice remains to be seen. But there is no mistaking the meaning and intent, and no doubt the ultimate effect will be the same as if the penalty were imposed.

There is no gainsaying the fact that those who disregard the rights of others, in public or in private, should, if unable to appreciate it for themselves, be taught the lesson that selfishness is unprofitable. It is true that the victory gained in requiring the removal of hats in the theater was the outcome of an effort more or less prolonged, but it was none the less decisive as a verdict of public opinion. One can hardly doubt that the outcome of this present struggle for better manners in public places will be just as satisfactory.

REPRESENTATIVE NORRIS of Nebraska says the "insurgents," with whom he has been classed, are being punished for something they have not done. Ah, well! perhaps they are getting their punishment in advance for something that it is suspected they might do in the future if this recent castigatory hint were to be omitted.

### The Parcels Post Must Be Pushed

A VALUED friend of this newspaper in Lancaster, Pa., referring to a statement in its editorial columns recently with reference to the parcels post bill, in which we said: "The time is not quite ripe for action. It will have to be ripened by public opinion," is quite right in asking: "Now, by what means is public opinion to be ripened if not by the press?" We believe that this newspaper has contributed its share in the past toward bringing about this ripening, and we know that it will contribute its share in the future. But the press which is friendly to the parcels post movement needs very much the encouragement which comes from popular enthusiasm. It is true that there are a thousand arguments in favor of the parcels post to one against it. It is true, as a former postmaster-general said, that there are really only six arguments against it—the six express companies. Truer than any of these is it, however, that the best argument that can be brought forward in its behalf is some plain and forcible expression of popular demand for it.

So far, former Postmaster-General Meyer and a small circle around him, backed by a representative and influential group of

newspapers, have displayed all the interest, practically, outside of Congress, that has been exhibited in it. This may be said while keeping well in view the fact that there is a strong undercurrent of popular feeling in favor of it.

So far, the difficult thing has been to arouse this feeling to the point of expressing itself. The newspaper may help to keep the movement alive, may gradually educate the people to the point of demanding in this particular, as in others, what they are entitled to, but until popular sympathy and popular enthusiasm give support to the newspaper the agitation will drag.

In every righteous cause the time comes when the public is moved as by one impulse, and this time will come in the parcels post fight, but it would be folly to sit down idly to wait for it. Every friend of the movement should push it to the extent of his ability, and as if the time would be ripe for action tomorrow.

If you have less than \$34.83, somebody has got some of the money that would be yours were the \$3,122,154,538 in circulation in the United States equally divided among all the men, women and children of the country. If you have more than that sum you are, of course, carrying somebody else's share.

### Robert Fulton Monument

ESPECIALLY encouraging for American architecture is the high quality of the drawings submitted for the proposed Robert Fulton memorial on the shore of the Hudson at New York city, according to the opinion of Thomas Hastings, a member of the jury, of award. He feels certain no other country, unless it were France—and scarcely even France—could have presented so high an average of work in a competition of the sort.

Sixty-two sets of drawings were submitted, from all parts of the country. It appears that when a design has been decided upon an appeal is to be made to the nation for \$2,500,000 to carry out the work. There is little doubt that there will be a general and generous response, for the benefits resulting from Fulton's inventive genius and his enterprise in promoting steam navigation have been world-wide in their effect.

So far between \$35,000 and \$40,000 has been spent in forwarding the idea by the monument association committee, and this money was subscribed by members of the association and a few friends. The committee's outline for the memorial includes a water-gate for the landing of distinguished visitors, a monument to Fulton, a building for the reception of visitors by officials of city, state or nation, and a historical museum. The memorial is to be in Riverside Drive from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Sixteenth street. The plans offered by the ten prize-winning architects agree in presenting a sort of semi-enclosed harbor, with jetties projecting out into the Hudson, a broad, low platform, with great flights of steps extending up to the level of Riverside Drive, and a place in the center for the statue of Fulton.

The ten architects, one of whom will ultimately be chosen to furnish the design, are: Charles P. Huntington, Millard Greenleaf, Lawrence F. Peck, J. H. Friedlander, Bosworth & Holden, New York; Robert P. Bellows, Boston; Albert Kelsey, Peacock & Hokanson, Harold Van Buren Magonigle, Philadelphia, and Herbert Scott Olin, Watertown, N. Y. All but Mr. Magonigle are graduates of the Institute des Beaux Arts of Paris. Each received a prize of \$500, and in further competition additional prizes will be awarded, bringing the total up to \$3000 for the first place, \$2000 for the second, \$1500 for third and \$1000 for fourth. The jury extended to March 15 the time within which these ten must submit their finished plans.

ANOTHER fine compliment for the United States navy. From St. Petersburg comes the report that the Russian admiralty is planning to send a group of officers to America to study our battleship construction, since the ships of our navy are believed to represent the most advanced types in the world. All of which is very satisfying, yet it seems only right and proper to call the attention of the Russian admiralty to the fact that it is the warships of the Japanese navy that have made the most recent brilliant record in actual warfare.

OUR naval crews have no superiors as marksmen. They can hit a target, be it moving or stationary, as often as the men of any other nation, and perhaps more frequently. Of the quality of their marksmanship there can be no doubt. But it is possible that shooting abilities are being cultivated at the expense of other important departments of the naval service? If so, a change would be advisable. It may not be considered impertinent to inquire why our warships run aground every now and then in our own waters. Commanders should be notified to beware of Pea Patch shoals and their vicinity in the Delaware river. It is only a few days since the battleship Idaho struck bottom there and was held fast for several hours. Fortunately, she was floated uninjured, and fortunately she was not in pursuit of a foreign invader. Not far from the same place the transport Prairie grounded several weeks ago. Various reasons are given to explain the mishap to the Idaho, and they may be acceptable. But should not our navy have such a thorough knowledge of our coast waters that incidents of this kind would be avoidable and excuses unnecessary?

There would seem to be a lack of proper instruction, also, in the art of navigation. The injury of our war vessels in this way is not infrequent. It is somewhat humiliating. It is very expensive. And to the layman it is surprising, to say the least, to learn of our fighting ships, which have cost so much money and are supposed to be up-to-date in every respect, running ashore here and there in time of peace. He cannot help wondering what would be the result if war were in progress. Figures are given to show that the United States is far behind England and Japan and perhaps other nations in the number of expert seamen it has or could call upon in case of necessity, and, if we would hold our own in any possible contest, we should make up for this state of affairs so far as possible by the better and more complete instruction of our men in all that goes to make them good navigators.

THE campaign promise of the British Liberals, to the effect that if they are successful in the coming election they will oust the meat trust, will no doubt prove a pretty persuasive argument to a people whose sincere admiration for roast beef has never been questioned.

### Warships That Run Aground

HISTORY is being written in some other color than red, these days; there are shining pages untarnished with the smudge of burnt gunpowder. The people of America and all civilized lands are interested in the first competitive flights of flying machines ever held in the new world, which are to take place at Los Angeles this week. It is generally believed that all aviation records will be eclipsed during this "sky tournament" and that the knowledge of navigating the air will be greatly advanced. That Los Angeles during the holding of this notable tournament will be a world's news center is not to be doubted. Men whose names are already universally known will add to their fame in achieving greater victories than ever before over the elemental conditions that have so long denied to men the possibility of flight. This great conquest of the air that is going on in the California city is typical of the many great achievements of more recent years. Perhaps there has never been an epoch in the history of men that has so clearly set forth, as does the present, the truth of Milton's line: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." That an era does not require a war to make it illustrious is being most happily proved in these present peaceful times.

It has been a good while since a great military genius with clanking sword and a purpose to defeat and to destroy his fellow-men has stood forth in the spotlight on the world's great stage of action. On the contrary men with constructive rather than destructive purposes have occupied the world's attention and have succeeded in getting their names into the newspaper headlines. Of what character of men do we read most and hear oftenest? Men who have eliminated space and without the aid of wires are conversing across seas and continents, men who have achieved the long-sought distinction of standing at the polar apex of the globe; men who have contrived machines in which they have rivaled the birds in sailing the air; men who are constructing ships that make the Atlantic but five suns from shore to shore; men who on the one hand are encompassing the seas, and on the other are digging canals that make the oceans one; men who with the gleam of the locomotive headlight are illuminating the heretofore undeveloped acres of Alaska, Canada, Africa, Siberia, Australia and other far corners of the world; men who are tunneling the Alps, the Andes and the Rockies, hanging filmy spiderwebs of steel over deep abysses and flinging a railroad track an hundred miles into the sea; men who are coaxing mountain streams into vast areas of arid lands and making the desert to blossom as the rose. These and many more of their kind are the honored heroes of the hour whose splendid victories leave no sting to rankle in the breast of the defeated foe. That the Los Angeles aviation tournament is to include a trial of the worth of air craft in war is no doubt a necessary incident in the evolution of flying machines, but it is more certain that the observing world will prefer rather to think of it as set forth in the poet's prophetic lines:

For I dight into the future, far as human eye could see,  
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonders that would be,  
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,  
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales.

### Constantino- ple: Bucharest: Athens

TRUTHFUL diplomacy is taking on occidental airs, becoming constitutional, so to speak. No longer hiding in the proverbial maze of oriental cunning, it boldly steps into the daylight of twentieth century business methods, and goes on journeys exactly like la haute politique of the Edwards, the Williams and the Nicholases.

Of course, it is the Young Turks who have introduced these up-to-date methods—in fact, itinerant diplomacy is just a further instalment of the series that began with the constitutional government—and so we find two of the most illustrious exponents of Young Turkdom already on the road, and a third preparing to start. Djavid Bey, minister of finance, and Djahid Bey, editor of their official organ, the Tanine, and deputy for Constantinople, who are as close to each other as their names, at last accounts were heading for Bucharest, capital of Rumania. And Ahmed Riza Bey, president of the Chamber of Deputies, if he is able to gratify his wish, may soon appear on the classic shores of Attica.

Curious coincidence: Bucharest and Athens are the capitals of the two Balkan states not included in the new Balkan league concluded, or at least prepared, on the morrow of Racconigi. It is open to legitimate doubts whether Russia and Italy in their Balkan agreement, supported by France and England, ever intended the formation of a full-blown Balkan league embracing all southeastern Europe. Seeing that the interests of Slavs, Rumanians, Greeks, Albanians, Turks, are just as irreconcilable today as they were yesterday, it is far more plausible that the project was condensed into a south Slavic entente, leaving the rest to the natural course of events. This nucleus, composed of Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, promptly gravitated toward Constantinople in an effort, it is believed, to allay suspicion rather than to negotiate the entrance of Turkey into the entente. This was a good move, for the announcement of the prospective Serbo-Bulgarian alliance was immediately followed by a movement in favor of a Greco-Turkish counter-entente, and this in the midst of the tension over the status of Crete. Despite the domestic tangle of Greece, Ahmed Riza Bey grew so enthusiastic over the prospects of a Greco-Turkish entente that, although in no wise connected with the foreign office, he proposed forthwith to proceed to Athens and conclude the agreement. Such enthusiasm is not likely to be put down by skeptic press utterances, such as those of the semi-official Embros of Athens or his own party's Tanine, but supposing he did go to Greece nothing quite so startling could happen as that which befell his two friends, Djavid and Djahid, the inseparables. In the best of his progress the deputy was notified of the suspension of his paper, by the military authorities, and the minister of the fall of his cabinet. The Tanine, suppressed because of its attacks on the Senate, reappeared shortly after under the name of Jeni-Tanine—the new Tanine—and the fall of the cabinet was after all a matter of the grand vizier's retirement. But these untoward incidents were scarcely conducive to successful diplomatic business in Bucharest. Possibly it was just a pleasure trip, a respite from the cares of state, but whether on business or on pleasure bent, Young Turkey's diplomacy is as quaint as Young Turkey's constitutional regime.

EXPLORER Peary's polar lecture fee of \$1000 a night does not seem very high when we think how long the nights are at the pole.

### The Victories of Peace